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NEW COURAGE FOR TRUE DEMOCRATS

Cheered by the President's Call to Duty and Mr. Whitney's Action.

THE EX-SECRETARY GIVES UP HIS TRIP ABROAD

He Will Go to the Chicago Convention to Do Battle for Sound Money on an Uncompromising Basis.

PARTY MEN AROUSED, FEELING THEY WILL BE VICTORIOUS

Mr. Cleveland's Warning Respecting the Free-Silver Fallacy Commended as Timely and to the Point—Prominent Citizens Declare that the Gold Standard Is Alone Wanted, and with This and Renewed Energy They Are Assured the Forces of Democracy Will Win.

A marvelous change came over the spirit of the Democracy in New-York and the East yesterday. Mr. Cleveland's call to duty and Mr. Whitney's sudden determination to give up his trip to Europe and go to Chicago to take part in the fight for sound money put new courage and backbone into every Democrat.

The Democracy of New-York has never felt that the cause of sound money was beaten. But it needed a clear statement of principles and purpose like that sent forth from the White House to arouse the fighting spirit in them. Every Democrat seen yesterday by reporters for THE NEW-YORK TIMES was in high spirits over the changed outlook.

Ex-Secretary Whitney's change of plan was unexpected and dramatic. It was spoken of everywhere as being highly significant. Mr. Whitney is universally recognized as the most influential man in his party. When it was announced on Sunday morning that he was going to Europe and would not attend the Chicago Convention, a feeling of discouragement took possession of the Democrats.

It was known that Mr. Whitney was a leader of nerve, who never gave up the fight when there was anything to fight for. His trip to Europe was felt to be equivalent to an announcement that he gave up this fight. Accordingly, when it was made known yesterday that he had abandoned this trip, the universal comment was that he must have concluded not only that it was worth while to make the fight for gold, but that the fight could be won. The inspiration of his presence and leadership will be half the battle.

Senator Hill is deeply enlisted in the work of organizing the combat. He has had frequent conferences with the Democratic leaders in this city, and with Democrats of National prominence. There is entire harmony among the whole body of the Democracy in New-York City, a determination to present a solid front at Chicago. Tammany and anti-Tammany will work side by side to beat back the silver flood.

The outcome of the St. Louis Convention is now perfectly well known, and, with the single exception of the gold-standard plank in the platform, it is unsatisfactory to sound-money Democrats, who have looked forward to the possible contingency of having to vote for a Republican candidate, in case their own organization should take the silver plunge.

McKinley's weakness of character and conviction and his consistent record of free-silver votes convince all sober-minded Democrats that he would be a very insecure alliance against free-coinage legislation.

As is already well known, the free-silver men have a majority in the Chicago Convention. They will not, however, have two-thirds. The following table shows the result of the choice of delegates in States where conventions have already been held:

State.	Number of Delegates.	Gold.	Silver.
Alabama	22	..	22
Arkansas	16	..	16
California	18	..	18
Colorado	8	..	8
Connecticut	12	12	..
Delaware	6	6	..
Florida	8	..	8
Idaho	6	..	6
Iowa	26	..	26
Kansas	20	..	20
Kentucky	26	..	26
Louisiana	16	..	16
Maine	12	12	..
Maryland	16	16	..
Massachusetts	30	30	..
Michigan	28	28	..
Minnesota	18	18	..
Mississippi	18	..	18
Missouri	34	..	34
Nebraska	16	..	16
Nevada	6	..	6
New-Hampshire	8	8	..
New-Jersey	20	20	..
North Dakota	6	..	6
Oregon	8	..	8
Pennsylvania	64	64	..
Rhode Island	8	8	..
South Carolina	18	..	18
South Dakota	8	8	..
Tennessee	24	..	24
Utah	6	..	6
Vermont	8	8	..
Virginia	24	..	24
Washington	8	3	5
West Virginia	12	..	12
Wyoming	6	..	6
Arizona	6	..	6
District of Columbia	2	..	2
Indian Territory	6	..	6
New-Mexico	6	..	6
Oklahoma	6	..	6
Total	616	241	375

On June 20, 23, 24, and 25 conventions will be held in Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Montana, New-York, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin.

There have been, as will be seen by the table, 616 delegates chosen, of whom 375 by preference or instruction are for silver, while 241 are for gold. In the States where conventions are yet to be held, 132 more silver delegates will be chosen, carrying the total of the silver forces to 503. This omits Illinois and Indiana, in which there is, notwithstanding earlier impressions, a bare possibility of sound-money delegations. However, giving their 78 votes to silver, the total of the free-coinage column would be 581. There are 96 delegates yet to be chosen in States certain to be for sound money, making 337 in all, or more than one-third of the convention.

It will be noted that the table gives six delegates each to Arizona, the Indian Territory, and Oklahoma. On this basis the total number of delegates in the convention would be 922 instead of 910 as is usually reckoned. Chairman Harrity's call for the convention declares that each Territory and the District of Columbia "shall have two delegates."

It is a fact, however, that New-Mexico had six delegates in the last National Convention, and that at the meeting of the Democratic National Committee held in Washington Jun. 16 last, a motion was put and carried, instructing the Committee on Credentials at the convention to admit six delegates each from Oklahoma and the Indian Territory; while Arizona, at the convention held June 8, elected six delegates. Oklahoma has also elected six delegates. This apportionment makes a total of 922 delegates, 462 being necessary to a majority, and 614 for a two-thirds majority.

Most of the silver States have been content to adopt in the platform an emphatic declaration for free silver at 16 o 1. The delegates have been definitely instructed to vote for free-silver candidates and platforms in Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Nevada, North Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, and Arizona. Further instructions have been given the delegates from Kansas, Mississippi, and Arizona, forbidding the delegates to vote for candidates who are not committed to coinage at 16 to 1.

MR. WHITNEY GOING TO CHICAGO.

Defers His Trip Abroad—To Work for a Sound-Money Platform.

William C. Whitney has decided to defer his vacation in Europe. He will, in consequence, be present at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

Mr. Whitney was to have started for England yesterday at 12 M. by the Teutonic, and a portion of his baggage was aboard the steamship. He telegraphed the White Star Line office at 9 A. M. canceling his passage, but he went to the pier and gave some oral messages to Yale students, friends of his son Payne, who is a substitute in Yale's Henley crew. Senator Calvin S. Brice was at the wharf to see his son, a Harvard man, start for Henley.

"Well, Brice, I am not going," said Mr. Whitney. "I have concluded to go to Chicago."

"Glad that you have changed your mind," said the Senator, "and a great many other Democrats will be glad, too."

Mr. Whitney, when visited at his home, 2 West Fifty-seventh Street, later in the day, said:

"I perceive that if unlimited silver coinage is made the Democratic rallying cry at Chicago the party may be disrupted. I think I perceive also that those Democrats who believe in the existing standard of money have a chance yet to control the convention.

"It is a time for every party man who believes that, to do what he can to assist the sound-money forces, and I purpose going to Chicago."

"As a delegate at large, if you should be asked by the State Convention?"

"I went four years ago as a private person, and I would prefer to go that way now," said Mr. Whitney.

"But if a place as delegate at large were offered you?"

"It has already been offered and declined. I do not think that I care to go as a delegate."

Mr. Whitney said that he regarded Mr. Cleveland as completely out of all calculations touching the Presidency. Those who

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SUNK WITH ALL ON BOARD.

The Steamer Drummond Castle Gone Down Off Brittany.

LONDON, June 17.—A dispatch received here to-day reports that the British steamer Drummond Castle, which sailed from Table Bay May 28 for this port with 350 persons on board, has been sunk near Ushant, the most western of the islands off the coast of Brittany, France. Two of the ship's company have been picked up by a fishing vessel.

The Drummond Castle was a brig-rigged, iron-screw steamer of 2,352 tons' register. She was 365 feet long, 43.5 feet beam, and 31.3 feet depth of hold. She was built at Glasgow in 1881, and was owned by D. Currie & Co. of London.

Lloyds have received the following telegram from Ushant:

The Drummond Castle is supposed to have struck the rocks. One man only (Marquardt) was saved here. The vesse' completely disappeared. The ship's boat was launched.

The Castle Line Steamship Company has issued the following bulletin received from the lighthouse keeper at Ushant:

The steamer Drummond Castle was wrecked at midnight on June 16. A survivor of the disaster, namer Merwerk, is at Ushant, and two others are at Ile de Molen. Six bodies have been recovered, including that of Officer Gill. The bodies have been placed in a special house. The ship sank in three minutes.

Later dispatches received from Ushant say that the Drummond Castle was sunk by collision with another steamer. This information strengthens the hope that some of those on board the Drummond Castle were picked up by the other steamer or got away in their own boats.

A representative of the Castle Line stated this afternoon that the Drummond Castle's passenger list contained 143 names, and that she carried a crew of 104 men.

The United Press correspondent at Brest telegraphed at 10 o'clock this evening that no positive knowledge had been obtained up to that hour regarding the fate of the missing passengers and crew of the sunken steamer, except that, as before reported, one survivor was at Ushant and two others were at Ile de Molen, and that six bodies had been recovered. The correspondent also stated that a search is being made by steamers in the vicinity of the scene of the disaster, in the hope of rescuing other survivors.

Incoming vessels which have arrived at Plymouth report that upon entering the Channel last night they encountered rainy weather and a rough sea, with some wind blowing.

The Castle Steamship Company at midnight had received no further news regarding the sinking of the Drummond Castle. The first announcement of the disaster was made in a dispatch to the Maritime Prefect of Brest from Le Conquet, a fishing village on the mainland.

The Daily News prints the names of some of the passengers on the Drummond Castle, including a number of residents of Johannesburg, Kimberley, and Cape Town, who were accompanied by their wives and children.

The News also publishes a report of an interview had with Sir Donald Currie, M. P., Chairman of the Castle Steamship Company, in which Sir Donald declared that he had not the slightest idea as to the cause of the disaster. Ushant, he said, was a terrible place, the current in the vicinity of the island being very strong and running irregularly. Capt. Pearce, Sir Donald added, had been thirty-three years in the company's service, and was considered a first-rate man.

The following dispatch was received this evening by the Castle Steamship Company from the British Consul at Brest:

The Drummond Castle struck the rocks west of Ile de Molene at midnight on the 16th, and sank immediately. There was not time to take out the boats. Present information is that one person was saved at Ushant, and two other survivors are at Ile de Molene. Their names are not given. A Government tug is carrying on a search.

A dispatch from Brest says residents of Ile de Molene state that at midnight on June 16 they heard the piercing cries of persons on board the ill-fated steamer, but that the suddenness of the disaster prevented any aid being rendered.

WILL NOT BE MARRIED TO-DAY.

Wedding of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Postponed Because of His Illness.

As a result of the illness of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., his wedding to Miss Grace Wilson has been postponed. For how long is as yet unknown. Richard T. Wilson, Miss Wilson's father, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "The wedding has been postpoed; for how long it is impossible to say, but for only a few days, we hope."

It was at first announced that Mr. Vanderbilt was suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. This was denied yesterday by his physicians, who said that it was only an attack of ordinary rheumatism. Dr. William H. Draper and Dr. E. G. Janeway, who have charge of the case, made this statement yesterday:

Mr. C. Vanderbilt, Jr., has an attack of acute rheumatism, and is confined to his bed, and cannot safely leave his room Thursday, the 18th inst.

At the home of Miss Wilson, 511 Fifth Avenue, the following announcement was made:

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are obliged to postpone their daughter's wedding on account of the serious illness of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. The wedding will take place as soon as Mr. Vanderbilt is able to be out. No change will be made in the arrangements or details of the wedding.

The elaborate preparations which were being made for the decoration of the house were ordered stopped about noon yesterday. As a result, J. M. Hodgson, the florist, has in his storerooms about 10,000 roses and other flowers in similar quantity. These, it was understood, would be sent by the Wilson family to various hospitals, though no orders to that effect had been received by the florist last night.

Consul C. H. Wills Paralyzed.

LA PLATA, Md., June 17.—Charles H. Wills, who was appointed on Saturday last Consul to Managua, was stricken with paralysis at his home here on Monday, and lies in a very precarious condition. His physicians doubt his recovery. Mr. Wills is seventy-three years of age.

W. H. Fleming Ill in St. Luke's.

W. H. Fleming, Eminent Grand Commander of the Knights Templars of Georgia, is a patient in St. Luke's Hospital. He has been in the hospital for two or three days. He underwent an operation Monday which was quite successful.

The Torpedo Boat Ericsson Accepted.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Navy Department has accepted the torpedo boat Ericsson from the builders, the Dubuque Iron Works of Dubuque, Iowa. The last payment of $8,000 was made to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New-York City filed yesterday with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of its capital stock from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000. The capital stock of the corporation actually paid in is $2,000,000, and the whole amount of the company's debts and liabilities is $724,399.

—A hurricane on Tuesday at Guthrie, Oklahoma, wrecked the Central High School building and State Capitol grounds, badly damaging the Episcopal Bishop's residence, the Catholic Colored Academy, and many residences, besides doing many thousands dollars' damage to other property.

—Reverdy J. Daingerfield, one of the best-known citizens of Alexandria, Va., committed suicide there yesterday with a pistol. He had suffered from insomnia. He was forty-eight years old, and leaves a wife, three daughters, and a son.

—F. Emerson Webster of Brutus, Cayuga County, has filed a claim against the State with the Board of Claims for $9,954 for an island in the Seneca River alleged to have been destroyed through the construction of a State dam.

—The veterans of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment held their annual reunion at Worcester, Mass., yesterday. The old board of officers was re-elected.

—The Court House at Litchfield, Ky., with all its contents was burned yesterday.

HANNA TAKES CHARGE

The Convention Forced to Do His Bidding.

FIRST SHOW OF STRENGTH

A Roll Call Fixes McKinley's Majority at Near Two Hundred.

RULES IGNORED, DEBATE CUT OFF

Permanent Organization Effected Before the Committee on Credentials Had Made Its Report.

THE TEMPORARY ROLL FINALLY ADOPTED

Addicks Denounced and Cast Out—Hepburn Pleads for Fair Play—Mr. Platt Cheered.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Two days have furnished three sessions of the Republican National Convention and have demonstrated that the best-made plans of political leaders will sometimes fail. It was the hope of Mr. Hanna's friends, and so, presumably, that of Mr. Hanna, that the convention would wind up to-night. All the machinery was arranged to put through the work swiftly and with the least regard to resistance.

But there were others besides Mr. Hanna to please. The combined opposition was powerful enough to organize the fight in the Committee on Credentials that was carried into the convention. That controversy was not interesting to many, but the vote that it led to was very interesting, as it developed the strength of the opposition to McKinley's nomination without any mention of McKinley's name.

There may be a great deal of enthusiasm stored up for McKinley in the convention, but it takes a great deal of time to uncover it. It is evident that there will never come the time in this convention when it will be moved to cheer its choice for half an hour at a time, as Grant and Blaine were cheered at Chicago in 1880. Judging from the volume of the applause furnished to-day by the "rooters" for Filley and the hordes of Hanna, it is about an even thing between McKinley and Filley. This is indication enough of the small interest felt in the man to be chosen to lead the Republican hosts. And if the enthusiasm is to be supplied by men hired at so much per hour, as Hanna hires brass bands, it will make the campaign seem dull and cold, indeed. Harrison inspired infinitely more enthusiasm, both in 1888 and in 1892.

The present convention will be remembered as the very worst managed one that ever attracted public attention. It was so difficult to hear to-day that the distant spectators gave up the attempt, and entertained themselves with talk loud and reckless. Ill-instructed deputies of the Sergeant at Arms disputed with bewildered and desperate arrivals, and fought with the timid when they were not so immersed in attending to the proceedings or in contributing to the applause as to let everybody pass without scrutiny. The temporary presiding officer, who had no voice and gave no impression of authority, was not heard, and little of the running debate could be understood. But the temporary Chairman was well instructed, and he rode so like a Czar over all rules and common sense in forcing through the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization before the convention had been made permanent by the report of the Committee on Credentials as to provoke instant opposition, resentment, and great confusion.

There was a great difference after Senator Thurston was chosen for permanent Chairman. His voice, strong and ringing, commanded silence from the first. He spoke to a full house, and he could be heard by every person in the audience, which for the first moment since Chairman Carter had called the convention to order enjoyed something in return for the money and trouble it had expended in reaching this place. Once in repose, the audience was a splendid one; an impressive gathering of American citizens, keenly interested in questions that are agitating the whole country. There was cordial applause for protectionist references, more vehement approval of references to the duty of preserving a high standard of Americanism, and the most tumultuous applause of all when a large floral shield in the colors of the Nation was brought in and placed upon the platform.

The afternoon session opened more brilliantly than that of the morning. There was an expectation abroad that the work would be completed at the session about to open, so that the delegates and spectators could go home to discuss the candidates and the chances of the ticket. The convention was diverted with the speechmaking incident to the presentation of gavels made of parts of Lincoln's old home, and from a tree at the Henry Clay homestead, and a table made from the timbers of the Minneapolis Convention Hall.

The announcement by the Committee on Credentials that the Addicks delegation had been ousted and the Higgins delegation admitted was received without excitement outside the circle of interested persons.

The assault made upon the action of the National Committee on Contests before it by Mr. Hepburn of Iowa provoked a cheer from the audience which made it plain that there were persons present who did not consider the proceedings either deliberative or just. Mr. Hepburn's reference to unfairness in the settlement against Filley of the Missouri cases drew an angry shout of approval from a vast multitude of Filley's friends, who had secured seats to enjoy the denunciation of the National Committee.

With the declaration of the vote on ordering the previous question on the report of the Committee on Credentials, showing McKinley's vote to be 568½ and the combined opposition 339½, the McKinleyites in the convention were for the first time heard in cheers. The result was not a verification of Gen. Grosvenor's predictions, but it proved that while his 600 was just a round number, it was too large to leave any hope open for a combination to beat the Ohio candidate.

Besides showing that resistance to the committee's report would be futile and a mean waste of time, it swept away the last chance for Morton, Allison, and other booms.

Mr. Addicks, the aspirant for the United States Senate, received at the hands of Mr. Fort the appellation of a highwayman, and the convention liked it. If it has the wholesome effect it should have, it will send Addicks back to Delaware branded and denounced. It was a most interesting and instructive chapter on Republican political methods in Delaware that the convention heard, whether it be considered from the side of Addicks put out or Higgins let in.

THE MORNING SESSION.

Permanent Organization Effected by Ignoring the Rules—A Season of Discomfort.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Sultry weather came upon the city and oppressed the convention at the opening of its second session. The air in the hall was motionless. Not a flag of the thousand in the hall was moving, but fans fluttered everywhere except in the wide stretches of new chairs, the right to occupy which was held by the army of ticket speculators who lined the streets leading to the hall. The delegates hung back until long after 10 o'clock.

Conventions seldom are prompt in opening their sessions, and the veteran delegate knows it. The seats for alternates were filled before those for delegates were half occupied. The sergeants at arms, in superfluous numbers, were at work trying to make the delegates feel at home, for guides were necessary. The whole scheme for seating the States had been changed over night, and New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, which were in front when the convention opened, had been retired to the middle of the body of delegates. Something like an alphabetical arrangement had been made, but it had not been announced to the delegates. That there was an utter absence of executive ability in the management was so unpleasantly plain to everybody and so much indignation was caused thereby that the sultry air of the hall was soon made sulphurous with bad language.

The cheap and ineffective decorations looked cheaper and less artistic than they had appeared at first glance. "My Maryland," played by the band up in the gallery above the rostrum at 10:30 o'clock, was heard by less than half a halful of people. When "Dixie" was played, all the people on the floor stood up. This was bad for those behind the rostrum, who were described by an officer of Mr. Byrnes's force as "extinguished guests," for they were, in fact, having nothing to look at but the backs of twenty or more Assistant Secretaries of no distinction and of no palpable use whatever.

Galleries Filled Up.

It was evident before the convention proceedings began that the speculators had sold some of their seats, for the galleries became sufficiently populous to promise encouragement to the performance. A fog arose from the sweltering mass of delegates and alternates and floated slowly upward toward the ventilators shrouded in white cloths, thus obstructing, as the sergeants at arms were likewise doing, the healthful change of air that was necessary to the comfort of the vast audience. There were ladies in the seats of the distinguished guests, and in a row with them was Cornelius N. Bliss, happily recovered from the illness that yesterday prevented him from attending the convention as half a delegate.

The arrangements for the press were bad enough on the first day, but the inconveniences the correspondents and reporters met with were not those incidental to entering the convention hall. Over night somebody had entirely changed the simple and direct way to the press seats, but had neglected to put up any signs to point the way or to inform the police or doormen of the change. The result was that there was confusion in finding the near door, and then every reporter was obliged, at some risk to shins, to pick his way by a sinuous underground passage to a point in front of the platform, acres away from the seats they were assigned to. The impression that the sergeants at arms were appointed for their pleasure and to allow them to see what was going on, rather than to preserve order, was unavoidable.

New-York's Position Changed.

The changed arrangements of seats threw the New-York delegates almost in the rear of the middle section of seats. This was in pursuance of an alphabetical arrangement, and was due to no desire to make the New-Yorkers uncomfortable. It caused some confusion. Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock came in late and strayed away off to the left of the building before he found where his associates were. John Raines, whom it is always difficult to "lose," went to the new seats as if by instinct, and Col. "Archie" Baxter and George W. Aldridge, arriving in time to learn the change, did service to their associates by acting as guides. Mr. Platt had an aisle seat, some distance from Warner Miller. The other delegates sat as conveniently as the time of their arrival dictated, without regard to the number of their district or their prominence in the convention work.

The New-York City men took the removal of their seats to the rear of the hall with unusual good nature, for there are some pretty lively "kickers" in the party. "Fred" Gibbs explained the change as follows: "You see, they were afraid that if we remained up there in front we would

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McKINLEY TO BE NOMINATED TO-DAY

He Will Be the Republican Candidate for the Presidency on a Gold Platform.

NOTHING DETERMINED AS TO SECOND PLACE

Indications that a Majority of the Delegates Favor Morton, but Hanna, the Ohio Boss, Seems to be for Hobart.

SILVER SENATORS HAVE FIRMLY DECIDED TO BOLT

Teller, Dubois, Cannon, Mantle, Pettigrew, and Chairman Carter Are to Quit the Party—Whole Delegations and Parts of Delegations Will Follow Their Lead—They Will March Out of the Convention in a Body.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The Republican ticket for 1896 will be in nomination by Thursday night. The platform already has been agreed to, and McKinley will be the candidate for President on a gold platform.

There still is reason for expecting that Morton will be the candidate for the second place, but the prediction that he surely will get the nomination would not be a safe one to make. When the fight for gold was being made a day or two ago, and the most courageous men were infusing some of their resolution into the timid straddlers, they were of the belief that they hardly would need to urge upon the gold men the propriety of selecting Morton for the second place. It is a little different now.

Hanna has been begging. His sudden suppression by the imposition upon him of the gold plank that he did not want procured for him the sympathy of a few delegates who were alarmed lest their course on the money question should cast discredit on his boss-ship. He played on this sympathy, using that and the quarrelsomeness of the New-York delegation.

He quietly revived the canvass for his original candidate, Hobart of New-Jersey. It was Hanna also who brought out Evans of Tennessee, but Evans has been retired after an interview with Hanna. Evans is not to have the place. If it be not Morton, it is more likely to be Hobart than "some good Western man." Thurston, Davis, and Allison are talked of, but Hanna has no affection for any of them.

About the tariff there is still absolutely no talk. Discussion runs only on the gold plank and the Vice Presidential nomination.

The silver States waiting for the chance to bolt will be allowed to go and do their worst. And not many of them will take part in the bolt here. Colorado, Idaho, and Nevada will repudiate the gold standard by the withdrawal of the entire delegation from those States. After Mr. Teller shall have made his farewell speech to the Republican Party, Montana and Utah will go in part. Senator Carter hesitates, but there is little doubt that both he and Senator Mantle will get out.

The departure of these mistaken silver men will be the most exciting event of the convention, and it will come close enough upon the nomination of McKinley to mar the delight which otherwise would be felt by Hanna and the McKinley forces.

There are explanations of the adjournment over until to-morrow, but none of them fully explains. The announcement in the afternoon session of the convention that the Committee on Resolutions had agreed upon the platform and would be ready to report at 8 o'clock to-night, was made with the expectation that there would be a night session to approve the platform. The best explanation made by the gold men who controlled the committee was that they wanted to secure time for an agreement upon a Vice Presidential candidate who would fit the platform closer than the candidate for President.

Republican St. Louis, or, at least, that part of it that enjoys marching behind brass bands and burning red fire, was induced to-night to parade by the Southern Hotel and along some of the principal streets, to the great pleasure of Hanna. There had been rain, and then there was mud; but the marching clubs were as boisterous as if they had been paid to walk and shout, and they kept up their noise and red fire until late.

There probably will be two sets of Republicans here in November, and it looks as though the Filley men would do a great deal of work with knives.

Whether it be McKinley and Morton or McKinley and Hobart or McKinley and somebody else, there is no excitement nor stimulation in the atmosphere of the convention to inspire other than commonplace description of it.

The Republicans are not moved by devotion to any principle to-day. Their chief concern is not to be beaten. If they are right on the money question, it will be because they would invite defeat to be less right. They are for protection in a perfunctory way, but the spellbinder who is to serve the party this year at $50 the spell will be compelled to talk finance, currency, gold, and silver—not schedules in a tariff bill, nor even the tariff policy except in a general way.

FIELD AGAINST MORTON

Second Place Receiving the Most Attention—Miller and Hanna Fighting New-York's Governor.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—It is the field against Morton for the Vice Presidency. Mark Hanna, Gen. Grosvenor, and several of the Ohio syndicate met in Mr. Hanna's room this evening and came to the conclusion that the lines could not be formed until after the roll call, which will make McKinley the head of the ticket.

When the conference was over Gen. Grosvenor said it looked as if two ballots would be necessary to make a nomination for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Hanna is disposed to stand by his original candidate and support Garret A. Hobart. He does not know that he can hold what some term "the McKinley outfit" together until the ticket is completed, and for this reason is about as uncertain himself who will be nominated as any one.

Morton, Hobart, Evans, Bulkeley, and possibly Senator Davis of Minnesota will be presented for the second place, and it seems a part of the Hanna plan to-night to bring out as many candidates as possible, for Hanna wants to defeat Morton, and even Morton's friends admit that Hanna's grip is too well set to be comfortable.

Western States Fishing.

The Western States are fishing a little for the second place. They insist that the platform was made a gold one to meet the East, and that that is enough. Hence there is miscellaneous talk of trying for Allison or Davis or some other Western man. Allison's friends scornfully say that the Senator would not take second place. Minnesota will not lead in any movement to bring Davis into the field, for that States does not regard it wholly as a concession to the East that gold was put into the platform. The Minnesotans would like to see a man with pronounced gold views, such as Morton holds, put upon the ticket, and, while all the delegation is for McKinley, some of its members will vote for Morton in spite of anything that Hanna can do.

A Tracy Possibility.

The suggestion has been made that out of the row there might grow all at once to-morrow, a movement for Gen. B. F. Tracy, but this is not very seriously considered. Senator Lodge is hard at work for Morton. This, in part, seems to link the scramble for the Vice Presidency with the currency question. The men who are out and out for Morton, are those who were the leaders in the fight for gold. Mr. Hanna's friends speak of making concessions to the West, now that the Eastern demand for gold has been met, evidently forgetting that the men who were overridden in their protest against gold, will bolt when they do bolt, because of the platform, and not because of the candidate for Vice President.

Morton Strong in New-England.

It was evident during the day that in the event of Gov. Morton being entered for the Vice Presidential race, he would have a very large backing from the New-England delegates. None of the delegation would officially state until after the Presidential candidate had been named how they would vote on the Vice Presidential candidate, but it was plain that, with some exceptions, the vote of Maine would go to Morton, and that at least two-thirds of Massachusetts would follow suit, with a chance that both States would go solidly for New-York's Governor.

Connecticut kept up its shouting for ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley for Vice President, but several of her delegates said that they would have no objection to voting for Morton if there was no chance for Bulkeley. Garret A. Hobart has a few friends in Maine and Massachusetts. Rhode Island will stand by New-York's candidate when its own two candidates, D. Russell Brown and Gov. Lippitt, are out of it. Several of the votes of New-Hampshire, and possibly all of them, will go to Gov. Morton. When told to-day that Hanna was against Morton for Vice President, one of the New-Hampshire delegates said: "Well, if Hanna is against Morton, I am for him, and there are others." Senator Proctor was expected during the day to be able to keep the eight votes in Vermont among the opposition to Morton.

At the Georgia headquarters on Market Street, this noon, it was said by several delegates that there was a very friendly feeling in the delegation for Gov. Morton, but no decision had been reached at that time as to how the delegation would vote.

Foraker for Morton.

Senator-elect Foraker, who is for Morton, said that twenty of the forty-six votes of Ohio would go to Morton for Vice President. Others in the Ohio delegation say that their State might give as many as twenty-four. Seven votes in Illinois were

confidently claimed for Gov. Morton, and some of the more enthusiastic of his boomers insisted that he might get four times as many before the fight was finished. Gen. Alger has admitted that he cannot control his delegation in the matter of the Vice Presidential nomination in the interest of Mr. Hanna, as against Morton. New-Jersey is counted on for three votes by the Morton men, from three anti-Hobart delegates. Most of Pennsylvania's sixty-four votes and all of Iowa's twenty-six are put down as for Morton by the most optimistic boomers of New-York's Governor.

There was a conference in Chairman Hackett's room to-day, and an organized move was made to secure the sentiment of all the delegates as to Gov. Morton for second place. The various headquarters were visited, and, while still wearing their Morton badges, the delegates and visitors who are not delegates were out on a general skirmish for Morton for second place.

The Illinois delegation caucused to-night to consider the Vice Presidential nominations. Many of the members expressed themselves favorable to Gen. Hobart. Henry Clay Evans was a close second, while ex-Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut had several friends. It was ultimately decided to appoint a committee of three, headed by ex-Gov. Fifer, to "sound" the Eastern and Southern delegations concerning their preferences and to report to-morrow morning.

It is probable that on the first ballot for Vice President the twenty-four votes of Virginia will be cast solidly for Gen. James A. Walker as a compliment to that hero of the Confederacy. After that has been done it is claimed the vote will be almost unanimous for Mr. Morton if his name should be placed in nomination. With Mr. Morton not a candidate, Mr. Hobart of New-Jersey is expected to get about twenty out of the twenty-four votes.

There was an informal conference of leading members of the Nebraska delegation to-night to consider the desirability of holding a caucus on the Vice Presidential nomination. The decision reached was that each delegate should be permitted to exercise his own preferences in the convention, and that no attempt should be made to bind the delegates to any one candidate. John L. Webster, Chairman of the delegation, said later: "I do not think that Gov. Morton will get a single vote from Nebraska. Some of our people are for Hobart, and others for Henry Clay Evans. The latter, I think, is the favorite."

MILLER STILL FIGHTING.

New-York's Squabble to be Taken to the Convention Floor.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Warner Miller proposes to give the convention another exhibition if Mr. Morton's name is presented for second place. "If any serious attempt is made to nominate Gov. Morton," said Mr. Miller to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "I will arise on the floor of the convention and make a fight against him. I will say things which will make it entertaining." The organization men had been fully informed as to Mr. Miller's intentions, and, if Gov. Morton's name is presented, some one of the delegates—probably Representative Black of Troy or Senator Raines—will be ready to make answer to the Herkimer statesman, and the promise is made that all the entertaining things will not be said by Mr. Miller.

Discussing the Vice Presidency this morning, Mr. Miller said to Dr. Depew: "When you conclude your speech, nominating Morton for the Presidency, you had better add the foot note, 'This speech is intended to nominate Morton for President. If it fails of that, it goes for the Vice Presidency.'"

Mr. Miller and Dr. Depew are at loggerheads over the Vice Presidency. "Morton won't be nominated," said Mr. Miller, "though I don't know who will be. The anti-Platt Republicans are divided in their choice, some for Hobart and some for Evans. Dr. Depew doesn't know where he is. They have thrown him down and dragged him in the dirt."

Mr. Hanna and the other McKinley leaders make as an excuse for their opposition to Morton the factional quarrel in New-York.

Warner Miller, William Brookfield, Cornelius N. Bliss, and other anti-Morton New-Yorkers to-day endeavored to reach representatives of every State and tell them that Gov. Morton ought not to be nominated for Vice President. They said it would intensify the fight in New-York State. They solemnly declared that Gov. Morton would be worse than a brick tied to the tail of the McKinley kite, and expressed doubts as to the result in New-York if Gov. Morton should be nominated.

A picturesque figure was George E. Matthews of Buffalo. He has anti-Platt microbes in him which constantly keep him in a state of feverish excitement. The New-York regulars were not much alarmed. They will, of course, be for Morton for the Presidency, but the anti-Platt men had raised such a commotion by trying to kill off Mr. Platt by stabbing at Morton that the Platt men were driven to put on their fighting clothes and get into the thick of it.

Matthews Evidently Angry.

George E. Matthews rode down to the hotel with Mr. Hanna. In the carriage were Senator Proctor of Vermont and ex-Gov. Cheney of New-Hampshire. Mr. Matthews established himself as one of Hanna's press agents as soon as he reached the hotel, and in a few minutes he appeared in the corridor with a bundle of tissued printed slips, on which were these words:

Any man who circulates the report that Mark Hanna has expressed himself in favor of Morton for Vice President is circulating a lie. If he claims that Mark Hanna told him so, he is a liar.
GEORGE E. MATTHEWS.

The Raines bill and the Greater New-York bill were brought into the fight. It was decidedly interesting to hear a dozen prominent Republicans abusing Gov. Morton for signing these two laws. The delegates from all over the country were told that, because of these two bills, the chances of Republican success in New-York State had been endangered, or at least made uncertain, and therefore the ticket ought not to be "weighted down" with the name of the man who had signed them.

"We are getting as many delegates from all over the country as we can," said William Brookfield to a NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent. "We are telling them that instead of bringing all elements together in New-York, the nomination of Mr. Morton for the Vice Presidency will intensify the fight. It will bring every anti-Platt man to the front, and it will be like the old Stalwart and Half-Breed days. We are telling the delegates that Gov. Morton signed both the Raines liquor bill and the Greater New-York bill, and the effect of those bills on the party is problematic. We are telling them that the nomination of Mr. Morton means a help to Mr. Platt in strengthening his machine, and we are explaining to them the methods of that machine and the uprising of the people against it."

A Break in the Opposition.

Some of the delegates who voted against the Morton resolution at the Morton meeting two days ago, it ought to be explained, are not taking much part in this warfare against Platt. They refused to sign the pronunciamento issued yesterday by Warner Miller, and their actions indicate that while they will vote for McKinley for the Presidency they will not fight Gov. Morton for the sake of showing their hostility to Mr. Platt.

Particularly is this the case with Delegates Franchot and Stearns of the Thirty-fourth District. They called on Mr. Platt this afternoon. When Stearns was informed of Mr. Matthews's declaration, already given, he remarked that he did not believe in that sort of thing, and added that Mr. Matthews's "wheels" were working. He said he had not signed the Miller document yesterday and had not authorized any one to sign it for him.

John E. Milholland has received the following dispatch from Hornellsville, N. Y., signed by L. W. Rockwell, President of the McKinley League:

A thousand registered McKinley Republicans protest against the nomination of Morton for Vice President.

Milholland also received a letter from Thomas Fortune, the colored leader, in which he says:

I am opposed to the nomination of Gov. Morton for Vice President, because of his position as Vice President on the Lodge Federal Elections bill, and because, as Governor of New-York, he has done nothing to indicate that he would do anything to accord to Afro-Americans any consideration upon any supplementary legislation looking to the conservation of their rights under the Constitution, as the presiding officer of the Senate.

I do not believe that Mr. Morton's sympathies are with the broad sentiment underlying the war amendments of the Federal Constitution, or that his managers, from long years of close relationship, indulge such sentiments, and I do not think that he should be nominated for Vice President.

This letter is being used to some advantage with colored delegates.

NEW PLAN OF REPRESENTATION.

Sub-Committee Decides to Increase Number of Delegates to 1,000.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The new scheme for representation at the National Convention, upon which the National Committee declined to act, owing to the near approach of the close of its official life, was taken up to-night by a sub-committee of the Committee on Rules and ordered to be favorably reported to the full committee to-morrow morning. The favorable report prevailed by a vote of 5 to 1, with one member of the sub-committee absent.

The report will provide for the future representation at the Republican conventions, based upon the vote cast in each district for the electoral ticket at the preceding election, each district to have at least one delegate, and each State four at large.

The number of delegates to the convention is increased to 1,000, which gives one delegate for each 7,000 Republican votes polled. This scheme also contemplates the fixing of the ratio of representation by the convention for each succeeding one. The details of this proposition are identical with that submitted to the National Committee, but constructed on somewhat different lines.

SPARE MOMENTS OF DELEGATES.

Talk of Return—Tow Suits Threatened —Mr. Gruber Insulted.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The special train over the Baltimore and Ohio for New-York City will start homeward Thursday evening if the convention adjourns early enough, and if not, it will begin its journey Friday morning. It is probable that Thomas C. Platt's special car will be attached to this train.

***

C. F. Hackett, a son of Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee, and a student at Cornell University, is here taking his first lessons in National politics under the wing of his father.

***

There was a lively thunderstorm early this evening, and there was great damage to the prevalent crash or tow suits. These suits have become a local habit here, but their owners don't know whether the rain will make them shrink or stretch. So many of these suits are being worn that the corridors of the hotels smell like ready-made clothing stores. It is said that the first crash suit worn into this city by a delegate came on the person of Joseph H. Manley, St. Louis, however, had a vast supply of them on hand, and they have had very large sales. They look very well for the first few days, but the question is, "How will they come out of the wash?" Some of the wearers who got them wet to-night expect to solve this problem to-morrow.

***

Gen. Howard Carroll was standing in the crowded lobby of the Southern Hotel to-day near an Ohio group which contained several Canton men, who were chatting with Abner McKinley, the Major's brother. A friend of Gen. Carroll came along and said: "Well, General, who is your candidate to-day?" "New-York," said Gen. Carroll, "knows but one candidate—Levi P. Morton."

***

The flag of "Cuba Libre" was carried through the corridors of the hotels to-night by a cheering crowd of young men. It was received with a great deal of applause, not only from the hotel crowds, but all along the streets. A similar flag hangs over the heads of the delegates in the Convention Hall.

***

The New-Yorkers here are of the opinion that the St. Louis police know their business. Up to the present time they have handled the convention crowds with much adroitness and politeness. To be sure, they have been obliged to lock up several crafty gentlemen during the convention period, so that the property of the delegates and visitors might be safer, but outside of this they have been obliged to make but few arrests. Detectives were sent out to board incoming trains to find known thieves, and several of them have been locked up until the crowd gets out of the city. Two New-Yorkers lost their gold watches, but they were returned the next day.

***

J. Sloat Fassett was walking to his seat in the dining room of the Southern last night when he noticed that a half dozen prominent New-York politicians, including George W. Aldridge and ex-Senator Hendricks, were seated at a table with their backs to him. "Hello, Governor," said Mr. Fassett as he passed to his seat, and they all turned around and said as one man, "How are you?"

***

Abraham Gruber, the shortest man in the New-York delegation, is after one of the Assistant Sergeant at Arms with a club. When Mr. Gruber reached the Convention Hall this morning and presented his ticket three officials halted him. "Are you a page or a delegate?" they asked. "This," said Mr. Gruber, "is a reflection on my size that will be resented in my district. I am a delegate, and am going to vote for Levi P. Morton." Then he was allowed to go in.

***

The action of the Committee on Credentials in the case of Eganites and Gunbyites, contesting delegations from Florida, both of whom were seated and given equal voting power, went unchallenged when the report was made to the convention to-day. The Eganites claim that this action leaves the Gunbyites in control at home, because they have a full State ticket already nominated which both factions will now support.

***

The Young Men's Republican Club of Baltimore were always great friends of Mr. Blaine, and in this campaign have been earnest and warm supporters of Mr. Reed. Mr. Manley made a special effort to obtain tickets of admission to the convention hall for this club, and in appreciation of Mr. Manley's courtesy, the club serenaded him this evening at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHAIRMAN THURSTON EXPLAINS.

Convention Adjourned, He Says, on Account of the Parade.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Chairman Thurston said to-night:

"The intimation that a night session of the convention was not desired by the powers in control was brought to me but a couple of minutes before I recognized Congressman Grosvenor to move an adjournment until to-morrow morning.

"I do not think that the complications in Committee on Resolutions over the money plank had anything to do with the matter.

"As was represented to me, the people of St. Louis were anxious to bring off the big parade to-night, and if there had been a night session the outside show would have been a fizzle.

"We owe something to St. Louis, and hence it was considered as only the fair thing to accede to the pressure from the business men and others and let them have the night for themselves."

THOUGHT HIM A BRIDGE JUMPER

Edward Stewart Caught with His Head Through the Outer Rail.

An officer of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge police force yesterday saw a young man cross the plank from the promenade to the south roadway of the bridge at about the centre of the structure, go to the outer rail, place his head and shoulders through the ironwork and look down into the water, and then arrested him. The prisoner said he was Edward Stewart of Denver, Col., who had just come East on a freight train. He was amazed when he heard that he was locked up for attempting to jump from the bridge.

"Jump from the bridge? Never!" he said. "Do I look like a fool? I simply looked down into the river to watch a passing ship. It looked so funny from such a height."

Stewart was taken before Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court, and was held pending investigation.

Now

You should purify, enrich, and vitalize your blood to avoid the debilitating effects of hot weather. Pure blood is the safeguard of health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A. S. DRESCHER'S WEDDING.

Miss Hattie Sachs the Bride of Col. Waring's Popular Aid.

Miss Hattie Sachs and Alexander S. Drescher were married last night in Arlington Hall, in St. Mark's Place, and their numerous friends on the east side turned out in strong force to do them honor.

Mr. Drescher, although a young man, is one of Col. Waring's most able aids in the Street Cleaning Department, and his admirers point with pride to the pavements now visible, but which, in the old days, used to be buried under picturesque but odorous garbage mounds. He is full of ideas, and was largely instrumental in forming the Juvenile Protective League, the members of which wear badges bearing these words: "We believe in clean streets."

Many representatives of the Street Cleaning Department were present in Arlington Hall last night, and also many Knights of Pythias, of which organization Mr. Drescher is a prominent member.

The bride is a handsome dark-eyed girl. She is the daughter of Philip Sachs of Brooklyn, a retired merchant. She formerly lived in New-York City, and she and the bridegroom have known each other for five years. While driving in Central Park three years ago they had a runaway accident, and for two weeks they were in different wards of the same hospital.

The wedding ceremony last night took place under a canopy in the middle of the dancing floor of the hall. A small table, spread with a white cloth and bearing a candelabrum and two glasses of wine, stood at the head of an aisle formed of white ribbons. At the table stood the rabbi, the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Hertz, formerly of this city and now of Syracuse, N. Y., who was a schoolmate of the bridegroom. In front of him was the bridegroom and his best man, Moses H. Grossman of the law firm of Friend, House & Grossman. The bride's party appeared just before 7 o'clock, and marched up the aisle to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." The bridesmaids led the procession. They were the Misses Ray and Blanche Sachs, and wore gowns of white organdie and carried bouquets of pink roses. Next came the maid of honor, Miss Lillian Sachs, who was dressed in white silk, with chiffon trimming, and carried a bouquet of sweet-peas. The bride followed, with her father. Her dress was of white satin. She wore white chiffon, with pearl trimming. She wore orange blossoms, and carried hyacinths and roses.

The maids went to their places on each side, the bride stood beside the bridegroom, and the ceremony proceeded, with prayer, singing, and the Hebrew marriage ritual.

At the end of the ceremony the young couple drank the wine and the bride received the kiss of ceremony, and then came the congratulations of friends.

After a reception by the bride, there was an adjournment to the banquet hall, where covers were laid for 150 guests. After the banquet there were several speeches, and a dialogue between Joseph Liebergall and Joseph Prager, members of the Juvenile Protective League. After adjournment from the banquet table there was dancing.

Among those present were Mrs. Bertha Drescher, mother of the bridegroom; the Misses Mollie V. and Rebecca Sachs, Miss Clara Blum, Miss Sophia Stark, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Reynolds of the University Settlement, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rosenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Kehlbeck, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Hamburger, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sachs, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Zuckermann, Samuel Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hess, Jr., and Miss Sophia Strauss.

CORNELL JUNE MEETING.

Elections by Trustees and Alumni—Veterinary College Equipment.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 17.—The Board of Trustees of Cornell University held its annual June meeting here to-day. The following Trustees were present: Alonzo B. Cornell, President Schurman, C. R. Skinner, S. H. Synnott, D. E. Salmon, R. H. Tremain, S. D. Halliday, G. B. Turner, M. Vancleef, F. S. Washburn, F. C. Cornell, C. S. Francis, J. T. Newman, H. W. Sibley, J. D. Warner, W. C. Kerr, Andrew D. White, Charles Sidney Shepard, George Bliss, D. F. Van Vleet, and Charles G. Wagner.

The board re-elected Andrew Carnegie, Joseph C. Hendrix, Horace White, and George R. Williams Trustees, to succeed themselves. R. H. Tremain was elected to fill the one vacancy in the board. There were elected by the alumni, D. F. Van Vleet and Dr. Charles G. Wagner.

An appropriation of $15,000 was made for constructing a hydraulic laboratory for the College of Civil Engineering, and $30,000 was appropriated for an addition to Lincoln Hall, for the accommodation of the College of Architecture. Ex-President White announced the gift of $3,000 for the erection of suitable gates at the southern entrance of the university grounds.

The organization of the New-York State Veterinary College, at Cornell University, is at last completed by the appointment today, by its Board of Trustees, of the following staff of scientists:

Director of the State Veterinary College and Professor of Veterinary Medicine, Principles, and Practice, Zymotic Diseases, and State Medicine—James Law, F. R. C. V. S., of Great Britain, Professor of Veterinary Science in Cornell University; Professor of Veterinary Surgery, Obstetrics, Zootechny, and Jurisprudence—Appointment to be made by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees; Professor of Veterinary and Comparative Pathology and Bacteriology—Veranus Alva Moore, B. S., M. D., Chief of the Pathological Division of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Professor of Veterinary and Comparative Physiology, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy—Pierre Augustus Fish, B. S., D. Sc., D. Vs., Assistant in the Pathological Division of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Professor of Veterinary Anatomical Methods—Grant Sherman Hopkins, B. S., D. Sc., Instructor in Comparative Anatomy and Embryology in Cornell University; Professor of Microscopical Technology, Histology, and Embryology—Simon Henry Gage, B. S., Professor of Anatomy, Histology, and Embryology in Cornell University; Instructor in Microscopy, Histology, and Embryology—Benjamin Freeman Kingsbury, A. B., Ph. D., formerly Graduate Scholar and Fellow in Cornell University; Assistant in Veterinary Bacteriology—Raymond Clinton Reed, Ph. B.

The Board of Trustees, by whom these appointments were to-day made, is identical with the Cornell Board of Trustees, of which the Governor and other high State officials are members ex officio. The new State Veterinary College thus starts into existence with six ample buildings, situated on the Cornell campus, for which appropriations aggregating $150,000 were made by the Legislatures of 1894 and 1895.

The contract calls for the completion of these buildings by the end of the present month, and they will be opened for instruction in the Fall. As the college is a State institution, the last Legislature inserted an item for maintenance in the Appropriation bill, by which the staff of instruction now appointed is provided for.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of Cornell University was also held here to-day, President D. F. Van Vleet presiding. D. F. Van Vleet, '77, and C. G. Wagner, '80, were elected Alumni Trustees for a term of five years.

The following officers were elected: President—William J. Youngs, '72; First Vice President—Daniel E. Salmon, '72; Second Vice President—Benjamin H. Grove, '77; Third Vice President—Isabel Howland, '81; Fourth Vice President—A. S. Norton, '86; Fifth Vice President—Percy Hagerman, '94; Corresponding Secretary—G. L. Burr, '81; Recording Secretary—S. W. Harris, '73; Treasurer—H. M. Hibbard, '74.

The Executive Committee will consist of the President, Secretaries, and Treasurer, and C. H. Hull, '86, and C. H. Blood, '88.

Is This Another Filibuster?

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 17.—The steamer Commodore left this port for parts unknown to-night at 8 o'clock. She was released by the United States authorities on bond two weeks ago, she having been seized last Winter on charges of being a filibuster.

It is believed here that she has taken on a large cargo of arms and ammunition for Cuba while she has been lying in the harbor.

SILVER MEN TO BOLT

They Will Leave the Convention in a Body.

REPRESENT EIGHT STATES

Senator Carter to Resign the National Chairmanship.

TELLER CHOSEN TO LEAD THE BOLT

He Will Make a Thirty Minutes' Speech, if He Shall be Allowed, Renouncing His Republicanism.

MAY BE PUT UP FOR PRESIDENT

It Is Planned to Go to Chicago for the Purpose of Bulldozing the Democratic Convention into Nominating Him.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—If the silver men carry out their plan to-morrow the Republican Party will no longer have a majority in the United States Senate. The balance of power will be held by a set of political guerrillas, whose only cry and only principle is the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for agreement with any other nation. The silver leaders to-night think a bolt is inevitable. They say nothing can prevent it, except the defeat of the gold plank, and the adoption in its place of a plank conceding all their demands. They do not imagine for an instant that such a thing is possible, and so they are prepared to bolt, and have mapped out their programme.

An Alarming Threat.

The threat made by Senator Teller in the Committee on Resolutions and indorsed by the silver representatives in the committee has left no avenue open for retreat, and now they must show the white feather or bolt. They say they will bolt, and that at least the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, six United States Senators, three Congressmen, and delegates from at least eight States will make the demonstration against the gold plank.

The prediction is made that Senator Teller and all the Colorado delegates, Senator Dubois and all the Idaho delegates, all the Nevada delegates, three or four from Utah, Senator Mantle and one other from Montana, and perhaps Senator Carter also, Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, Congressman Towne of Minnesota, and Committeeman Mott of North Carolina will form the flying wedge for silver.

Carter the Uncertain Quantity.

Senator Carter is the most uncertain quantity. If there is any chance for him to remain in the Republican Party he will refuse to bolt. If he could have secured a straddle, with only a slight silver tinge on a golden cloud, he would have remained true. But, as he is brought to a choice between pure gold and a bolt, he is in a position where only one course seems open to him.

It is part of the unwritten history of the election of Senator Carter that he was pledged up to his head for silver.

He was taken into a quiet rear room by some silver-mine owners and others who were in control of the Legislature. He was asked if he was prepared to pledge himself to make free silver his chief aim in public life. He was given to understand plainly that his previous record had been unsatisfactory. He gave every promise asked.

At the end he was told in plain language that if he did not keep the promise it would be best for him never to go back to Montana.

May Resign His Chairmanship.

The silver men have been working with him all day. While there was a prospect of a straddle he kept away from the extremists. Yet to-day he has been closeted for hours in the Idaho delegation with the bolting leaders, and finally has been brought to terms. It is part of the programme that, when the bolt begins to-morrow he shall resign his position as Chairman of the National Committee and renounce his allegiance to the Republican Party.

Senator Brown of Utah is in the dumps. No overtures have been made to him by the silver men; but he realizes that he has come to the parting in the ways. He must go with the "gold bugs," against whom he has often inveighed bitterly, or bolt. He has been sulking all day, and may go with his silver companions, though in a half-hearted way.

Three Acquisitions.

The three principal acquisitions of the silver men during the day have been Senator Pettigrew, Congressman Towne, and Committeeman Mott of North Carolina. The silver leaders are still working on silver men all through the country, and expect a break all along the line when the time shall come for silver men to choose between the two metals. They undoubtedly have gained much strength and confidence to-day.

The plan, as now outlined, includes first a fight against the adoption of the gold plank. Senator Teller will lead this. He will plead with the convention to save itself from gold. He does not expect, however, that he can do much, as he believes the gold men will apply the previous question and so limit debate to forty minutes, or twenty minutes, or twenty minutes to each side.

Will Renounce His Party.

As soon as the convention adopts a gold plank, Senator Teller will arise to a question of personal privilege. He has asked for half an hour's time in which to deliver an address which he has already prepared. In this he will set forth his reasons for believing the silver question is of paramount importance. He will renounce his Republicanism, and declare that he can no longer participate in the proceedings of the convention. Followed by the Colorado delegates, he will walk out. Senators Carter, Dubois, Cannon, and Pettigrew may also make remarks, and all the silver men will go out.

Will Put Up Teller for President.

After the bolt, what then? The silver men will become political guerrillas, ready to treat with other parties and surrender to the one that will make the best terms. Their present plan is to place Senator Teller before the public as a Presidential candidate. They may not formally nominate Teller, but they intend to put him in the race prominently, so that they may use his name as a club over the Democratic Convention in Chicago.

Want Him Nominated at Chicago.

Their most earnest desire is to have the Chicago Convention indorse his candidacy and then draw to his support the Populists and independent silver men. The silver Republican leaders have not acted from principle. They knew their free-silver constituencies would repudiate them if they should stay in the Republican Party.

They therefore have been seeking some plan whereby they could enter a silver party not as humble converts, but as leaders in position to demand their re-election to the offices which they hold. They were in a position of vantage so long as they believed the Chicago Convention would be for sound money, because they could demand reward if they helped to organize the new silver party.

An Unenviable Position.

Now, however, they are in a position where they believe the Democrats will take up silver, and where they see Western silver Democrats already reaching out for their positions. They have found the silver Democrats disposed to treat their claims for consideration with contempt. Therefore, they hope to bulldoze the Chicago Convention with the Teller boom. They propose to frighten silver Democrats by saying that silver cannot win if its forces shall be divided, and that it would be suicidal to put up a Democratic silver man to run against Teller.

In this way they hope either to force the nomination of Teller or to make the Democrats concede them a leading place in the organization and re-election to the Senate.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE.

Teller, Cannon, and Dubois Make Touching Farewell Speeches.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The sub-committee to which was assigned the work of preparing a platform reported at 10:30 o'clock this morning to the Committee on Resolutions.

The platform was constructed last night, Senator-elect Foraker, Senator Lodge, and Mr. Patterson remaining after the rough draft was agreed to to put it into proper shape. The sub-committee had promptly adopted the platform, and had decided to urge the full committee to vote down any and all amendments that might be offered.

When the full Committee on Resolutions met at the Lindell Hotel and went into secret session the platform was read by paragraphs, the agreement being that each paragraph should be voted upon separately. The preamble was objected to, and the phraseology was ordered to be changed so that the wording of the paragraph should be less obscure.

Mr. Teller of Colorado stated that he had prepared a minority report on the financial plank, which he would present when that subject was reached. The remainder of the platform, he added, was entirely satisfactory to him. The tariff plank was agreed to unanimously.

The sugar plank was finally adopted precisely in the words sent out by The United Press early this morning. A strong declaration was made for a protective duty on wools and woolens. The protection of American shipbuilding and the development of American commerce were also demanded.

Free-Silver Plank Rejected.

All of Mr. Teller's amendments to the financial plank were voted down. There was a pathetic scene in the committee room when the financial plank was reached and Senator Teller of Colorado presented his minority report. It took the form of a substitute, and declared in general terms for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Senator Teller spoke for thirty minutes. His utterances were followed with deep interest, for all present realized that the hour had arrived when one of the founders of the Republican Party, a man who has been conspicuous in Republican councils for a third of a century, was taking a step which would separate him from his party friends.

Mr. Teller spoke with deep emotion, and the sincerity of his purpose was so manifest that his words produced a deep impression.

He spoke of his long connection with the Republican Party. It was the party of his young manhood—the party of his choice. It was the party with which he had affiliated for thirty-five years. It was a party that had given him great honors, and he had served it loyally. "But," he exclaimed, in a voice of deep earnestness, "the time has come when I shall be obliged to leave it if it declares for the single-gold standard."

He explained in conclusion that he had not originally intended to speak at such length, but that he was carried away by the importance of his subject. It was purely a matter of conscience and principle. There was no question of personal ambition involved. He might be wrong; he believed not. Time alone could tell whether he or the framers of this plank were right.

Mr. Lodge Speaks for Gold.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts explained that no choice was left to the committee but to adopt the plank in question. He expressed his high appreciation of Mr. Teller and stated his belief that he was acting from conscientious motives, but that the Republicans had come to the parting of the ways, and that in separating from Mr. Teller and his associates he wished to announce that they carried with them the full respect of the committee.

Mr. Cleveland of Nevada asserted that with such a plank his State could not be kept in the Republican column. Mr. Lemmon of California said that the Western men had come here under the belief that the committee would be friendly to silver. He explained his connection with the last three Republican campaigns in California; that they had done what they could to keep the State in line, but the effect of this action would be to wipe out a Republican majority of 40,000 and make the State Democratic.

Mr. Cannon of Utah, like Mr. Teller, created a profound sensation by the earnestness of his remarks. His voice was choked with emotion several times, and he proceeded with great difficulty. He pointed out that Utah had been converted from a Democratic Territory into a Republican State, but that it would be irretrievably lost if the party were committed to the gold standard. He bitterly deplored the necessity which compelled him to leave the party of his choice, but existing circumstances left him no alternative.

Mr. Mott of North Carolina asserted that he had gone into this campaign for McKinley believing that gentleman was friendly to silver. He had failed to find any utterance of McKinley's to the contrary. If Mr. McKinley was unfavorable to silver there was nothing in his record to show it.

Before a vote was taken on Mr. Teller's 16-to-1 substitute, Mr. Darlington of Pennsylvania replied specifically to Senator Teller. Mr. Dubois of Idaho announced that he would follow his associates, Messrs. Teller and Cannon, in leaving the party, although he regretted that necessity compelled him to take this step. He spoke at some length of the loyalty of the extreme Western States to the Republican Party. Each has now two Republicans in the Senate, but the same could not be said of many of the Eastern States, whose representatives were adopting a course that was driving the silver men from their party associates. He showed that New-York was represented in the Senate by two Democrats; that Indiana has two and Ohio and Illinois, one each. If this gold plank was adopted the Republican Party would, he said, lose control of the Senate and not regain it in a quarter of a century.

The Parting of the Ways.

Mr. Brewer of Michigan followed Mr. Dubois, expressing his regret that the silver men should feel compelled to take the course they had indicated. However, he for one, felt that the parting of the roads between Senator Dubois, his associates, and their constituents, on the one hand, and the Republican Party on the other had been reached when the five Republican silver Senators took the ground in the United States Senate that no measure for the relief of the revenues of the Government and the protection of our industries should be permitted to be considered and passed while they were members of the Senate unless such measure carried with it a provision for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. If there was any one thing the American people demanded it was a sufficient revenue upon which to support the Government. The Government could not be starved, no matter what party was in power. If there was any one principle that the Republican Party maintained must be held inviolate it was the principle upon which a protective tariff was founded, and when Republican Senators refused to indorse that principle it mattered little whether the States were represented in the Senate by Republicans or Democrats.

At the same time Mr. Brewer expressed his sympathy with Mr. Dubois and his colleagues, and said he regretted deeply the line of action upon which they had agreed. Mr. Brewer intended to have offered an amendment striking out the word "gold," but in view of what the silver men had said it was useless to offer it.

Mr. Hartman of Montana boldly announced that he could not and would not support a candidate standing on this platform. The Republican platform of 1892, he said, had declared for gold and silver as the standard money. This platform contained a declaration for gold only, and the silver men demanded both. The silver men stood by the party principles, and until such time as the party might return to the double standard they could not support its candidate. McKinley was an honest man and honestly would interpret the platform. The, silver men were not antagonizing men, but principles, in this struggle, and in this campaign McKinley would stand for gold.

Mr. Fessenden of Connecticut explained why it was necessary to adopt a gold plank and expressed his regret at this difference of opinion within the party.

The vote was then taken on the Teller substitute, and it was defeated—yeas, 10; nays, 41. Those voting in the affirmative were the delegates from Colorado, California, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada, North Carolina, and New-Mexico.

Who Made the McKinley Bill?

Before the sense of the committee was taken on the gold plank, Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin arose to a personal explanation. He directed attention to a statement made by Mr. Teller that he and Mr. Gear of Iowa had performed the principal work in the preparation of the tariff law of 1890, which had been popularly credited to Mr. McKinley, and said that, while the members of the committee discharged the duties intrusted to them faithfully, it was not true that any one man on earth had prepared as much of the measure as Mr. McKinley, but that his ideas and spirit dominated everything in connection with the bill, when the sub-committees were preparing the schedules and before they were submitted to Mr. McKinley, who led in all the discussion with the same rare ability which enabled him, also, when it was taken into the House, to pass it through that body without amendment. Such statements as Senator Teller made, Mr. La Follette continued, were an injustice to Mr. McKinley. They had been continually repeated, and it was time now that the country should be acquainted with the real facts connected with the formulation of the bill which bore Major McKinley's name.

Mr. La Follette then, addressing himself specifically to the money plank, moved to amend the last section by striking out the words "now in circulation," so that it should read that "all our silver and paper currency must be maintained at a parity with gold," &c.

Mr. La Follette argued in support of his amendment that a wrong construction might be placed upon the plank as it stood. He feared that it might be construed as a pledge to contract the circulating medium so that no more silver should be coined or paper currency be issued. It would hurt the Republican Party in States where it would be hard pressed, although it would make no difference in his own State of Wisconsin.

No Encouragement for Silver.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts opposed the amendment. He did not wish to be placed in the position of encouraging any further coinage of silver by the Government. Arguments in a similar strain were made by Mr. Merriam of Minnesota and Mr. Patterson of Illinois. Mr. Gear of Iowa and Mr. Brewer of Michigan supported the amendment. The Chairman, Mr. Foraker of Ohio, agreed with Mr. La Follette that the words should be stricken out, and this was accordingly done.

The vote on the adoption of the gold plank, as amended, was then ordered, and it passed—yeas, 40; nays, 11. The negative vote was cast by the foregoing silver men, who favored the Teller substitute, with the addition of the member from Oklahoma.

The discussion on the remainder of the platform was general, but of no special interest, and it was adopted, without division, a number of the silver men having already absented themselves from the meeting.

MANLEY ON THE GOLD PLANK.

He Says the Eastern Republicans Have Won a Great Victory.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—J. H. Manley made the following statement to-night:

"The Eastern Republicans have won a great victory in this convention in forcing the convention to accept and declare for the maintenance of the gold standard.

"The delegates from the New-England States, from New-York, from New-Jersey, from Pennsylvania, and, it should be said to their credit, from some of the extreme Northwestern States, demanded that the money question should be met squarely and the issue presented fairly and honestly to the people.

"They insisted that the resolutions should explicitly declare against the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading nations of the world; that the present gold standard should be maintained. They did not care what else was said, provided the convention was emphatic in its expressions upon these two main points.

"Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts led the fight with his usual earnestness and vigor, and he is entitled to great credit for the able manner in which he handled the contests. The party has taken a stand for the right, no matter what the result may be; but in this case to be right will be popular."

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THE GIRL'S COMPLAINT DISMISSED

Mary Glavek's Charge of Assault Against the Rev. Dr. T. P. Hughes.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas P. Hughes, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Sepulchre, was summoned to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday to answer a complaint of assault made against him by Mary Glavek, fifteen years old.

The story told by Mary Glavek a few days ago to Magistrate Wentworth was that when she was passing Dr. Hughes's church, which is at Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, one evening recently, the rector invited her into the church, took her to his study, and assaulted her. The girl lives with her father, Frank Glavek, who is a shoemaker at 70 East Seventy-third Street. She was accompanied by her lawyer, Thomas Capek of 228 East Seventy-first Street, when she made the complaint.

Dr. Hughes was not in court in the morning, but in the afternoon the case was dismissed by Magistrate Wentworth.

Dr. Hughes, when seen in his study yesterday at noon, refused to discuss the case, but said that he would probably appear in court in the afternoon session. No information could be obtained from the girl's parents, who do not speak English, but at the house of her lawyer, in the evening, it was said by a member of his family that the case had been settled and that it was all due to a misunderstanding, owing

HANNA TAKES CHARGE

Continued from Page 1.

distract the meeting by the applause we got as we come in."

"It's mighty lucky that we are permitted to remain in the hall at all," said Charles H. Murray.

Jacob M. Patterson said that he regarded the change as one for the better. This is about the only thing Mr. Patterson has said since his arrival here.

Cornelius N. Bliss, who has half a vote in the convention, did not sit with his delegation, but went upon the platform for invited guests. There he met Col. Frederick D. Grant, Police Commissioner, who was chatting with Mrs. Michael H. De Young of San Francisco. Col. Grant introduced Mr. Bliss to Mrs. De Young, and they chatted quietly during the proceedings.

Mrs. Clarence W. Meade, Mrs. Fred S. Gibbs, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, and Miss Paulding, Dr. Depew's niece, were among the New-York ladies who watched to-day's proceedings from seats in the balcony. "Buster" Depew is a constant attendant at all the sessions.

William Brookfield, Gen. Anson McCook, Cornelius N. Bliss, and John E. Milholland wore worried looks over the possibility of Gov. Morton's nomination for the Vice Presidency.

RULES ARE IGNORED.

Permanent Organization Effected Before Contests Were Decided.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The first attempt of Temporary Chairman Fairbanks to secure order was unsuccessful. He pounded feebly with the gavel at 10:40 o'clock, but the convention paid no attention, and after hesitating a moment he sat down. He tried again, and five minutes later the vast assembly settled into a condition of comparative quiet. The morning invocation by the Rev. W. G. Williams of St. Louis was short, and delivered in so low a tone that persons ten feet from the reverend speaker had no idea what he was saying.

He implored on "this great historic organization" the blessing of the "God of Washington and of Lincoln." He asked a blessing on the delegates as "the successors of our noble fathers," and that they might acquit themselves of their high duties in a manner worthy of their noble ancestors. "May these men," he continued, "do that which is in accordance with the will of the Supreme Ruler, and may the platform that will be raised here be raised in righteousness. May the men whom this council shall place before the people of the Nation be men after the people's own thoughts."

The first man on his feet when the prayer had ended was Senator Lodge. In ringing tones he announced that the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Resolutions, charged with the duty of framing a financial plank, had completed the work, but the committee itself would not be ready to report until afternoon. Mr. Lodge's request that the committee be permitted to sit during the morning session of the convention was granted.

The Committee on Credentials also had failed to finish its work.

A motion was made that the convention take a recess until 2 o'clock. The Temporary Chairman put the question, and with a roar the proposition was voted down. Senator Sewell of New-Jersey then asked that the Committee on Permanent Organization, if ready, make its report. The convention signified its desire to hear the report. It was made amid a great deal of excitement. There was a roar of applause when the statement was reached that Senator Thurston of Nebraska had been selected as Permanent Chairman.

The Rules Violated.

The fun began when the report had been read. The Chairman had put and declared carried the question of adopting the report, when ex-Congressman Sidney E. Mudd of the Maryland delegation made the point of order that as the convention was not yet organized it could not pass upon this question without proceeding in disregard of its rules.

A hundred or more McKinley delegates were up on their feet immediately, protesting against the point of order.

"Sit down!" "Shut up!" "Don't listen to him!" and other elegant expressions were hurled at the Maryland man. Mr. Mudd persisted in his demand for orderly procedure.

"Let us have a roll call," he screamed, and Temporary Chairman Fairbanks had received his cue. Without looking at Mudd he declared the point of order overruled, and the convention shouted its assent. Thus was the scheme of organization arbitrarily put through by a body that as yet had not settled the many contested-seat cases before it or complied with other necessary preliminaries to orderly action.

The performance afforded a good indication of the rough riding which was to be indulged in by the masters of the convention if they found it desirable to be harsh.

The Chairman invited Sereno E. Payne of New-York and Senator Sewell of New-Jersey to escort Mr. Thurston to the platform, and they performed that graceful act amid the plaudits of the delegates, some of whom waved flags and McKinley emblems. Mr. Thurston was met at the steps leading to the platform by Mr. Fairbanks, who led him to the front and introduced him, while the convention renewed its expressions of boisterous approval.

Mr. Thurston Speaks.

Mr. Thurston took a sip of water, and then waited for the enthusiasm to subside. He wore a black Prince Albert suit, with a boutonnière, and was thoroughly at ease. His speech equaled expectations. Mr. Thurston has a foghorn voice, and it is doubtful if there was a person in the vast hall who failed to hear him. He said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: The happy memory of your kindness and confidence will abide in my grateful heart forever. My sole ambition is to meet your expectations, and I pledge myself to exercise the important powers of this high office with absolute justice and impartiality. I bespeak your cordial co-operation and support to the end that our proceedings may be orderly and dignified as befits the deliberations of the supreme council of the Republican Party.

Eight years ago I had the distinguished honor to preside over the convention which nominated the last Republican President of the United States. I to-day have the further distinguished honor to preside over the convention which is to nominate the next President of the United States. This generation has had its object lesson, and the doom of the Democratic Party is already pronounced. The American people will return the Republican Party to power, because they know that its administration will mean:

The supremacy of the Constitution of the United States.

The maintainance of law and order.

An American welcome to every God-fearing, liberty-loving, Constitution-respecting, law-abiding, labor-seeking, decent man.

The exclusion of all whose birth, whose blood, whose conditions, whose teachings, whose practices would menace the permanency of free institutions, endanger the safety of American society, or lessen the opportunities of American labor.

The abolition of sectionalism, every star in the flag shining for the honor and welfare and happiness of every Commonwealth and of all the people.

A deathless loyalty to all that is truly American, and a patriotism eternal as the stars.

The protection of every American citizen in his right to live, to labor, and to vote.

A vigorous foreign policy.

The enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

The restoration of our merchant marine.

Safety under the Stars and Stripes on every sea, in every port.

A revenue adequate for all governmental expenditures, and the gradual extinguishment of the National debt.

A currency "as sound as the Government, and as untarnished as its honor," whose dollars, whether of gold, silver, or paper, shall have equal purchasing and debt-paying power with the best dollars of the civilized world.

A protective tariff which protects, coupled with a reciprocity which reciprocates, securing American markets for American products, and opening American factories to the free coinage of American muscle.

A pension policy just and generous to our living heroes, and to the widows and orphans of their dead comrades.

The governmental supervision and control of transportation lines and rates.

The protection of the people from all unlawful combinations, and unjust exactions of aggregated capital and corporate power.

There was a ripple of applause when Mr. Thurston declared that this country would have the "best dollar in the civilized world." When he referred to protection, a crowd of McKinley shouters in the galleries made themselves conspicuous. The delegates did not grow very enthusiastic.

Mr. Thurston did not speak longer than ten minutes. There was fresh applause when he concluded, and a page carried to the desk an enormous floral shield, which he laid at Mr. Thurston's feet.

The Vice Presidents.

The full list of Vice Presidents by States adopted by the convention was as follows: Alabama, John W. Jones; Arkansas, W. W. Cisson; California, U. S. Grant; Colorado, A. M. Stevens; Connecticut, John J. Hutchinson; Delaware, Blank; Florida, L. W. Livingston; Georgia, G. H. Rucker; Idaho, not any; Illinois, J. W. Fifer; Indiana, B. F. Polk; Iowa, L. H. Wilson; Kansas, M. M. Murdock; Kentucky, W. H. Hunter; Louisiana, none; Maine, Edward Burleigh; Maryland, William Malster; Massachusetts, Curtis Guyod; Michigan, William McPherson, Jr.; Minnesota, Charles F. Hendrix; Mississippi, none; Missouri, Nathan Frank; Montana, Thomas C. Marshall; Nebraska, T. P. Kennard; Nevada, J. B. Overton; New-Hampshire, John A. Spalding; New-Jersey, Frank Murphy; New-York, John T. Mott; North Carolina, J. R. Fortune; North Dakota, J. M. Devine; Ohio, none; Oregon, John F. Galbreath; Pennsylvania, Frank Reeder; Rhode Island, Frank F. Olney; South Carolina, Robert Smalls; South Dakota, David Meisner; Tennessee, Zach Taylor; Texas, J. A. Lane; Utah, W. S. McCormack; Vermont, N. C. Smith; Virginia, John Acker; Washington, Alwick Goldman; West Virginia, J. W. Crawford; Wisconsin, J. H. Stout; Wyoming, Otto Gramm; District of Columbia, Perry Carson; Arizona, J. M. Ford; New-Mexico, T. B. Byrnes; Oklahoma, John I. Dille; Indian Territory, none; Alaska, none.

A Plea for Negroes.

H. A. Rucker, one of the colored delegates at large from Georgia, introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That we denounce mob violence and lynch law as the work of savages, and we denounce those composing the mobs as the most dangerous, despicable, and odious of all murderers, and we earnestly appeal to the people of the various States, the State Governments, and to the Government of the United States, to enact and enforce laws which shall protect citizens of all classes, colors, and conditions, at home on American soil, as well as they are protected abroad.

Resolved, That humanity and the enforcement of the laws constitute more vital factors in the progress of civilization than any question of the currency or tariff, and that this convention is firm in behalf of law, order, and equal civil and political rights to all citizens within our borders.

Resolved, That we protest against the treatment received by a portion of the delegates to this National Convention by the City of St. Louis, and that this National Convention instruct the National Committee not to accept an invitation from any city that does not guarantee to every delegate fair and equal treatment.

The announcement was made that the Committee on Credentials would not be ready to report at this session, and the convention decided unanimously to take an adjournment until 2 o'clock. The session had lasted only an hour.

ALL CONTESTS SETTLED

Bitter Words Used at the Afternoon Session—Addicks Left Out—Temporary Roll Adopted.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—"Only a snicker; don't sweat yourself to death." This was the advice of the palm-fan dealers who stopped the way of the convention-goers this afternoon. It was good advice and appropriate to the weather. The day had begun with murky clouds overhead, a drizzle of rain, and a broken sky toward noon. The cloudiness lifted while the delegates and the rest of the 12,000 or 13,000 ticket holders were at luncheon, and when 2 o'clock arrived and the convention was reassembling "General Humidity" and the sun were contributing to make everybody uncomfortable. Those draughts of cold air that were promised to be turned on from somewhere or other to cool the convention had not been set in motion or else were inadequate to conquer the unfavorable conditions.

With renewals of conflicts with Sergeants at Arms, the ticket holders reached their places in a perspiration, to look over a prodigious congregation of fellow-mortals perspiring like themselves and eager for the delayed proceedings to begin. The distinguished guests, who had been put in the pocket behind the rostrum, had abandoned their places. They could learn more about the convention from the newspaper bulletins than could be seen or heard from the inhospitable places to which they had been assigned as guests. Two o'clock had passed, and 2:30 was indicated by the convention clocks. All the seats allotted to delegates appeared to be filled. Some of the delegates and alternates shed their coats and took the weather in their shirt sleeves.

A New Gavel and Oratorical Fireworks.

Ohio, right in front, was a sort of Mecca for delegates. Boss Hanna, somewhat jaded by the weather, had water oozing from every pore of his face, but he had an ear for every caller. While he was reaching here and there to catch a word from one of each of a dozen men who swarmed about him, the gavel of the Chairman fell. It was 2:40 o'clock when the convention was called to order.

A gavel made of oak taken from a log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln once lived was presented to the Chairman on behalf of the State of Illinois. Chairman Thurston made a fervid speech of thanks, in which he announced that after the convention was over it would be presented to "the next President of the United States." A Kentucky gentleman next mounted the platform, and in the name of the Republicans of the Ashland District of the Blue Grass State handed to Temporary Chairman Fairbanks of Indiana a gavel made of wood taken from the old home of Henry Clay. Mr. Fairbanks indulged in an oratorical flight in response. Then a table from Minnesota was tendered for the use of the presiding officer, and Mr. Thurston shot off more fireworks in accepting it. This ended the "frill work," and the report of the Committee on Credentials was announced. It was presented by the Chairman, Mr. J. Frankfort of New-Jersey, a gentleman with a bald head and a strong voice.

Majority Against Addicks.

The report was in favor of seating the Higgins delegates from Delaware and the delegates at large and delegates from Texas on the list headed by John Grant. The rest of the report read by the Secretary recommended that the roll of delegates and alternates of the convention from the several States and Territories, as prepared by the National Committee, for the temporary organization be approved as the permanent roll of the convention.

Mr. Fort's announcement that the committee had decided in favor of Anthony Higgins of Delaware was greeted with cheers. Mr. Higgins occupied a place on the platform, and Addicks presumably was in close range of the speaker. If he was, his ears must have burned.

"The Chair recognizes Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, who will present a minority report," said the Chairman when Mr. Fort had finished. Mr. Hepburn met with a warm reception from the galleries. The delegates for the most part sat mute. He was in a combative mood, and his arraignment of the National Committee was scathing.

The Minority Report.

The text of the minority report was as follows:

We are unwilling to accept the roll of delegates as made up by the National Committee. The National Committee did not attempt to consider the merits of the cases of any of the 150 odd contestants, only the regularity of credentials presented being passed upon, so that none of these contestants, except those from Delaware and those of the State at large from Texas, had a hearing on the facts involved by any competent tribunal, and in those two cases no part of the evidence was read or considered by the committee. The committee has persistently voted down propositions to investigate the cases from Texas, other than those from the State at large; those from California, Louisiana, Alabama, and the Twelfth District of Missouri.

We deem it a most dangerous precedent to permit the National Committee to pass final judgment on the election and qualifications of members of the National Convention. This dangerous exercise of power ought not to be submitted to any body of men, but should be retained in the hands of the convention alone.

We recommend that the delegation from the State of Delaware, headed by J. Edward Addicks, be seated; that the delegation from the State of Texas, headed by N. W. Cuney, be seated, and that all other cases of contest be recommitted to the Committee on Credentials, with instructions to hear and report upon the same.

In the consideration of the contested cases before the Republican National Committee it was distinctly and repeatedly stated that the action of the committee was only prima facie, and that the contestants would have an opportunity to be heard upon the merits before the Committee on Credentials with their testimony.

The report was signed by W. P. Hepburn of Iowa, C. S. Blackett of Maryland, Forest Goodwin of Maine, and sixteen others.

Mr. Fort, Chairman of the committee, was recognized, and moved the previous question, the report of the committee down to the last vote, under the rules of the House of Representatives. This motion was seconded by Mr. J. Doyle of Georgia and by an unidentified delegate from Ohio. According to this motion, each side would be allowed twenty minutes for debate.

FIRST ROLL CALL.

McKinley Appears to Have Nearly Two Hundred Majority.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The question whether the previous question should be ordered on the two reports of the Credentials Committee brought the first roll call of the day. It was demanded by the State of Maine and seconded by Iowa. Here was fresh evidence of the intention of the friends of Reed and Allison to oppose the cut-and-dried programme of the McKinley crowd.

The State of Delaware had been called when Mr. Hepburn made the point of order that, inasmuch as the interests of many contestants were involved, the delegates from the States in which there were contests should not vote.

This was an eminently fair proposition, but the Chairman would not accept it. "The objection is not well taken," he declared, amid a storm of hisses from the pit and the galleries. There was a tedious delay, owing to the many challenges.

When Congressman Henderson of Iowa announced that Iowa's 26 votes were in the negative, the convention indulged in applause, which caused the Chairman to remonstrate. "I shall ask that hereafter only a reasonable period be devoted to the expression of exuberant feeling," said he.

The convention laughed, and a minute later went wild over the appearance of Chauncey I. Filley, "de old man," of the Missouri delegation, who demanded the observance of the old convention rule that the name of the first alternate at large should be called. Filley looked the thorough fighter he is as he stood shaking his hand at the Chairman. The Chair decided his point well taken, and the crowd applauded.

Three Cheers for Platt.

The first genuine outburst of the afternoon came when New-York was called and Thomas C. Platt arose to announce its vote. A hundred delegates jumped to their feet and shouted. The galleries went wild.

"Three cheers for T. C. Platt," yelled a man in the gallery directly opposite the platform. They were given with vigor.

Mr. Platt, calm and impassive, waited until the uproar subsided. "New-York casts 52 votes 'no,' 19 'yes,'" he said. Mr. Platt did not explain the shortage of 1 vote in the delegation, and he was not asked to.

The final announcement of the vote provoked cheers for McKinley. Here it is:

State.	Yeas.	Nays.	State.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	19	5	New-Jersey	20	..
Arkansas	16	..	New-York	18	52
California	7	10	North Carolina	16½	5½
Colorado	..	8	North Dakota	6	..
Connecticut	..	12	Ohio	46	..
Delaware	..	..	Oregon	..	8
Florida	7	1	Pennsylvania	5	59
Georgia	20	6	Rhode Island	..	8
Idaho	..	..	South Carolina	18	..
Illinois	30	18	South Dakota	8	..
Indiana	27	8	Tennessee	23	1
Iowa	..	26	Texas	16	8
Kansas	20	..	Utah	..	6
Kentucky	23	3	Vermont	4	8
Louisiana	11	5	Virginia	22	1
Maine	..	12	Washington	8	..
Maryland	..	16	West Virginia	12	..
Massachusetts	2	28	Wisconsin	24	..
Michigan	28	..	Wyoming	6	..
Minnesota	18	..	Arizona	4	2
Mississippi	12	6	New-Mexico	1	5
Missouri	20	14	Oklahoma	4	2
Montana	1	5	Indian Territy.	6	..
Nebraska	16	..	District of Columbia	..	2
Nevada	1	5	Alaska	2	2
New-H'pshire	..	8			
Total				545½	359½

The Discussion Opened.

Discussion was commenced under the previous question on the majority and minority reports of the Credentials Committee, each side being allowed twenty minutes.

Mr. Fort of New-Jersey opened the discussion. He said that the minority of the committee made its propositions first to open all the contested cases; second, to seat the Addicks delegates from Delaware, and third, to seat the Cuney delegation from Texas. He opposed all the propositions. The Committee on Credentials, by a vote of 31 to 14, had determined to accept the roll as made up by the National Committee, with the exception of Delaware and Texas, (on which the National Committee had taken no action.) One hundred and sixty men, he said, had appeared before the National Committee by counsel or otherwise, and had asked to be heard a longer time than the Committee on Credentials could give them, unless it stayed in session for a full week. If they got all the time they wanted the committee would be in session for three months, so that the Committee on Credentials had a right to say that the temporary roll should stand. The committee had not railroaded any of the cases. It had given three hours and a half to the Delaware case, and over two hours to the Texas case, and the committee had recommended that the Higgins delegation be seated because the delegates headed by Addicks did not represent the Republicans of Delaware or anywhere else. [Applause and laughter.] He added:

> The record before us showed that Mr. Addicks entered into a combination in Delaware with four men in the Legislature united with the Democratic Party and the Democratic Governor, and agreed not to allow a United States Senator to be elected from there. The fact of the matter is simply this: A majority of the National Committee believed, under the evidence, that Mr. Addicks and his partners in Delaware were highwaymen on the way to political fortune, no matter what was the result. [Cheers.] And as a rebuke to which Addicks men and to carry out the intention which the United States Senate tried to carry out, we seat Mr. Du Pont in this convention as a delegate from Delaware. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Yerkes of Kentucky was heard briefly on the same side.

Hepburn Pleads for Fair Play.

The other side of the question was supported by Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, who spoke for the minority of the Committee on Credentials. He appealed to the convention for fairness. The American people loved fairness. He repeated that there had been no hearing on the merits of the 160 contested cases. [Cheers.] He said, speaking of those contested cases:

> Here is the astonishing spectacle—in view of all the traditions of the party—of a Republican National Convention trampling under its feet, ruthlessly, remorselessly, the doctrines of equity and justice to which the Republican Party has pledged itself during all the years of its eventful existence. [Applause.]
>
> As in the Delaware case, there has been no proof of any character presented or considered by the Committee on Credentials impugning the Republicanism of Mr. Addicks, whereas Mr. Addicks himself has assured the committee that he voted for Abraham Lincoln and for every Democratic—[correcting himself amid shouts of laughter] every Republican President since.

Mr. Hepburn spoke contemptuously of some person who had denied Mr. Addicks's Republicanism, describing him as a "little gentleman," quite voluble—he might almost say volatile—"whose intellectual proportions were in exact ratio to the geographic lines of his State." [Laughter.]

That gentleman was the only person who had asserted that the Addicks delegates were not Republicans.

It was the constituency, Mr. Hepburn argued, that determined the qualifications of its representatives in the convention. The people of Delaware had not voted here to represent them Anthony Higgins, whom they had repudiated, who they had said should never serve them, whom they had refused to place confidence in, and who, they had said, could not properly represent them or wield their power in this convention. But the majority of the Committee on Credentials asked the convention to say that Mr. Higgins should wield the power of the people of Delaware, whether they wished it or not. Was that Republicanism?

Whom would Mr. Higgins represent—the people of Delaware, who said they would not have Mr. Higgins, or the majority of the Committee of Credentials, who said that he was to have the seat?

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio spoke in reference to the Texas case, giving its history, and claiming that the Grant delegates (who are McKinley men) were entitled to the seats.

He congratulated the last speaker—Mr. Hepburn—as being "the advocate of the biggest scoundrel who ever walked the earth"—meaning Cuney. [Cheers and laughter.] He assured the convention in conclusion that no harm would come to the Republic, or to the fair fame of the Republican Party, if this convention relegated to private life "the man of Delaware and the rascal of Texas." [Cheers and laughter.]

The vote was first taken on the Delaware case, those favoring Addicks voting yea, and those opposed, nay. The nays were declared to have it, and the minority report on the Delaware case was rejected.

A similar result, with even greater emphasis, awaited the minority report as to Texas; also that portion of the minority report referring the other contests back to the committee, the minority report in each case being overwhelmingly defeated. The majority report was then adopted amid cheers.

The difference in the volume of sound emitted by the friends and enemies of the majority report was so marked as to be ludicrous. After each puny declaration by the minority the galleries joined with the syndicate delegates in trying to raise the roof. It hardly required the announcement of the Chairman to show that the Committee on Credentials had carried out the Hanna programme.

Gen. Harry Bingham of Pennsylvania read the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business. They were the usual thing, and no one paid much attention, and Mr. Dalziel asked that the reading be dispensed with. He asked in vain. The report was promptly adopted.

To the surprise of most of the delegates, Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio moved that the convention take a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. That was carried with a faint negative vote.

DULL DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

Delegates Suffer from Ennui and So Does the Town — Breakfast Table Puzzle Questions.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Everything outside the Convention Hall during the morning was dull; in fact, the dullness was so accentuated as to inspire a feeling of ennui in all the people in any way connected with the affair. The day opened with a cool breeze and a half-chilling, half-sultry atmosphere that brought one alternately to heat and cold.

All the men were affected by their surroundings, and even the little enthusiasm of yesterday had disappeared. The politicians were not cheerful. The silver men from the West felt insignificant. They saw how unimportant they were when compared with the whole body of delegates. The compromise men from the Middle States felt fearful of the effect of the word gold in their platform. The men from the East were happy over their victory on finance, but over them was the shadow of Hanna and McKinleyism. Here are some of the remarks that could be heard at the breakfast table at the Southern:

"I am afraid of the word 'gold,'" said a man from Iowa who wore a badge of Assistant Sergeant at Arms. "We cannot carry Iowa on the proposition." "It isn't the Electoral College vote so much," said another, with an Indiana delegate's badge, "but we can't elect gold Congressmen." "We are going to lose all the Western States, too," said an Ohio man. "Teller, Dubois, Hartman, Cannon, and others are going to walk out."

"Let Them Walk Out."

"Let them walk," said a Pennsylvania delegate. "Yes, but you know they have influence on votes in the electoral college, and on Congressmen and Senators." "Michigan is just as much of a silver State as Colorado," said an alternate. "We might make a fight there if it wasn't for the word 'gold,' but our farmers hate that word." "I wonder what Platt's going to do?" said a Nebraskan, who had a large McKinley badge; "will he support the ticket or knife?" "Well, that'll depend on your man Hanna," retorted a Californian. "He has been using his power too roughly; he wants to conciliate some one."

"What will McKinley do?" asked a man from Massachusetts. "Will he come out straight for gold?" "If he does, the silver men will use his silver speeches against him," replied his companion. "If he doesn't the gold men will knife him."

To add to depression in the morning, most of the visitors were tired. The rivals had clashed until after midnight, and sleep was impossible. Those who appeared in the corridors early in the morning were weary and depressed. The conversation was lazy. No attempt was made to boom any candidate. A laugh was heard only at long intervals. No band appeared, and the quiet was almost restful.

Going Back to Business.

The delegates again walked to the Convention Hall, Senator Lodge being almost the only conspicuous leader who rode. He went alone in a carriage; others used the street cars. The sidewalks of Walnut, Market, and Chestnut Streets were crowded with pedestrians, but not many St. Louis sightseers were in evidence.

Convention tickets were a drug on the market. The speculators who yesterday had been asking from $2 to $4 for a single session, were asking only $1.25 this morning, and quite willing to make a handsome discount on the three sessions. They were willing to sell tickets for future days at any price. The number of vendors had decreased somewhat, though many were still in evidence at the hotels and Convention Hall, and among the principal streets.

No attempt at demonstration was made before the session of the convention, no bands were out parading the streets, and no clubs marched. The Blaine Club members from Cincinnati straggled in by twos and threes, and were last in the crowd. Few distinctive club costumes were to be seen on account of the threatening clouds. Dark clothing prevailed. Suits of hempen sackcloth, which were the rage during the sultry hours yesterday, were discarded for the more conventional black. Straw hats and light trousers were supplanted by soft felt hats and the more dignified stiff hats.

At the Convention Hall loungers could be found in abundance—negroes, tramps, curious citizens of St. Louis. Visitors who had nothing else to do, having tried in every way to get one ticket, and not being willing to buy them, stood about and watched the distinguished men as they came up.

Peering in at the Doors.

They peered curiously in at the doors, blocked the sidewalks, lined the curbs, and took advantage of every raised point from which a view of the passing crowd could be obtained. They were lazy; they seldom talked; once in a while some observation would be made on the convention and its prospects, but the noisy, argumentative, aggressive talk that naturally goes with a convention was not to be heard. The street in front of the Convention Hall was not blocked, few carriages came up, and the street cars ran at a good speed without meeting obstructions.

Once during the morning a country visitor pulled up his team in the middle of the street car tracks and gazed at the building. A trolley car following him became unmanagable, and in a moment the rear wheels of his heavy wagon had been picked up by the car fender and he was violently pushed forward. Some complaints were made to the policemen on the grounds that certain visitors had lost small sums of money and valuables while in the crowd. A number of pickpockets seem to have been working in the hotel crowds and at the convention.

Some of the thrifty visitors found themselves sadly disappointed during the morning. A number of them, by one device or another, had succeeded in obtaining admission without tickets. Some of them would wait until there was a rush at the door, and while the doorkeeper was giving directions to ticket holders, would slip in. Others worked through friends who had been appointed Assistant Sergeants at Arms. Others represented themselves as newspaper men, and said they had left their badges at their hotels. The restaurant was also used, and under the lax system that prevailed, many succeeded in forcing their way from it to the floor of the convention.

A change was observable to-day, the stairs leading to the galleries and all the entrances were kept cleared of loungers by the policemen who have been detailed on the work. Doorkeepers absolutely refused to admit anyone who could not show a ticket or badge. Deputy Sergeants at Arms had no power to admit any of their friends. The entrance from the restaurant was also properly guarded.

Pompous Politicians Blustered.

The attitude of some of those who were disappointed by this new order of things was amusing. Men who had politician written on every line of their faces stood pompously about, and in voices intended to be heard by all around them told of their wrongs, their standing at home, and the great service they had done to their party. They said it was a shame that the old war horses and boys in the trenches should be turned down by a lot of bosses who were trying to run the Republican Convention. They tried to overwhelm the doorkeepers by their dignity and importance, but found it of no avail. Then they mingled with the crowd and envied the fortunate few who had received tickets.

The fakirs have not been so numerous to-day. Many of them found competition with the Hanna free badge and button department very unprofitable. Many still go with every crowd, however, and offer marvelous bargains in badges. "Here's a celluloid McKinley badge," called out a fakir in front of the Southern this morning. "It's going to rain to-day, and you don't want to have yer badge running down yer coat. Get a badge what'l wash."

Everything is named "McKinley." A peculiar mustache, with a rolled paper that can be blown out for a foot on either side, is called the McKinley mustache. Small whistles that gave out a demoniac shriek are called McKinley whistles. Tin canes, with a whistle at the end of them, are named McKinley canes. McKinley badges range in showiness from a small button with his name and portrait to a large tin profile of his face. The most popular of the badges is that showing McKinley standing on a solid block of gold, inscribed "Our platform."

Soft white hats and several varieties of stiff hats are called McKinley hats, and fakirs offer an assortment of cheap McKinley neckties, which are remarkable and original only because of their lack of beauty and general tidiness.

The world's best natural aperient,

Hunyadi János

CURES CONSTIPATION.

HAS NO GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

Mr. Reed Realizes that Hanna's Crowd Controls the Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The news from St. Louis was the absorbing topic of conversation among the politicians to-day, and there were constant inquiries from the Republicans as to the progress of events in the convention.

The growth of sentiment for Speaker Reed was very pleasing to his friends, and roused a degree of enthusiasm among some of them which Mr. Reed was not able fully to share. He did not permit his hopes regarding his own chances to blind him to the fact that the McKinley workers still had control of the machine.

Many dispatches indicated that their writers believed Mr. Reed might have been nominated if his friends had kept stiff upper lips and had not been betrayed in several States by those supposed to be with them. Mr. Reed did not undertake to keep track of every incident in the convention, and most of the dispatches came from personal friends, and related to matters of a personal nature rather than the routine of the convention.

A financial plank reported to have been agreed upon by the Committee on Resolutions is regarded by the gold-standard men as fairly satisfactory, and some of them say it contains an omission which will be dangerous if McKinley shall become President. This is the failure to declare against further purchase of silver bullion by the Government, whether for coinage or otherwise. The financial resolution, as it stands, has plenty of glittering phrases about purity, and is definitely against opening the mints to free coinage of silver, but there is nothing in it that definitely pledges the Republican Party not to enact another Bland law or another Sherman law.

Even men who do not desire any further use of silver beyond that now in circulation or in the Treasury, say that the real danger from McKinley is thus completely ignored, and that he will feel free to go on censuring the Democratic Administration for the repeal of the Sherman law and defending that and similar measures for their liberal treatment to silver.

The Republican gold men, who have been against McKinley because of his financial record, have been willing to believe that he was all along against free coinage. They desire him to be against further purchases of silver bullion on Government account, and its coinage into underweight silver dollars. They are gratified that the gold standard is mentioned directly in the platform, but they wish the pledge to maintain the parity was accompanied by a specific assurance that the mass of silver which the Treasury is carrying now should not be increased.

McKINLEY A TRIFLE NERVOUS.

Will Feel Relieved When His Nomination Shall Have Been Made.

CANTON, Ohio, June 17.—Major McKinley gave evidence to-day of his anxiety as to the outcome of the St. Louis Convention. He said nothing to indicate that he was under strong nervous tension, but his behavior, movements, and general appearance were those of an anxious man.

The result of the vote upon ordering the previous question on the report of the Committee on Credentials was received by the Major with manifest satisfaction, although he refrained from making the slightest comment upon it.

The question of most interest to those about the Major's house was as to the time the nomination would be made, to-day or to-morrow, and opinions pro and con were given freely by all present. All that the one most interested would say was that St. Louis ought to have the convention at least three days. The popular sentiment of the people of the town was for a daylight nomination.

The Major's venerable mother came over in the course of the afternoon from her home to be with her son. As soon as he saw her at the gate, some yards from the front porch, he left his company with the words: "There's my mother," and with his hat uplifted he gave her his arm and escorted her into the house.

He introduced her to his visitors individually, and the experience was most pleasing to the old lady. Although eighty-seven years old, Mrs. McKinley bears herself with vigor, takes a deep interest in all that concerns her son and her pride, and exhibits plainly her enjoyment in his success.

The afternoon train from the West brought several persons who had been attending the convention, and their reports of the situation, especially of incidents not covered in the newspaper reports, greatly interested Major McKinley. Among them was Gen. Russell H. Hastings, who lives in the Bermudas. He went into the army as Second Lieutenant of McKinley's regiment, and was mustered out Brevet Brigadier General. After the war he was United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio, succeeding Col. Parsons. For the benefit of his health he located in the Bermudas. The greeting between these comrades in arms was most cordial. Ex-Congressman John S. Wise of New-York also was at the McKinley residence.

WHERE "THE OLD SOW" WAS.

Monument to Commemorate a Revolutionary Incident at Summit, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J., June 17.—The Sons of the American Revolution of New-Jersey have decided soon to appropriately mark a historic spot in this town.

During the invasion of this part of New-Jersey by the British during the Revolutionary War, the knoll in Hobart Avenue, opposite the present residence of John H. Wisner, and on what is now the property of Dr. William H. Risk, was used for a signal beacon post, and a famous old cannon known as "The Old Sow" was used there to give the alarm upon the approach of the enemy.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Tuttle identified forty years ago the spot as the site of the old signal station, which had been pointed out to him by persons who had lived during the Revolution and who had seen the cannon there.

A large monument is to be erected on the knoll, to consist of a large boulder, weighing some three tons, and it will bear the following inscription:

> 1776.
>
> Here, in the Time of the Revolution, stood the Signal Beacon, and by its side the Cannon, known as
>
> The Old Sow,
>
> which, in time of Danger and Invasion, summoned the Patriotic
>
> "Minute Men"
>
> of this Vicinity to the Defense of the Country, and the Abode of the Invader.
>
> This Monument is erected by the New-Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and dedicated to the Memory of the Patriots of New-Jersey.
>
> 1896.

Plans for the dedication have been matured.

Connecticut Sanitarians Meet.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 17.—The annual meeting of the Health Officers of Fairfield and New-Haven Counties was held at the Atlantic Hotel here to-day. The meeting decided that a quarantine ought to be maintained on measles as strict as that observed in cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or smallpox. Dr. J. F. Barnett of West Haven read a paper on the friction constantly breaking out between the Health Officers and physicians, and urged harmonious relations between them. Resolutions favoring a purer milk supply in the cities of the two counties were also adopted.

COMMENCEMENT DAY AT BROWN.

President Andrews Was Ailing—Orations, Degrees, and Prizes.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17.—This was the one hundred and twenty-eighth annual commencement at Brown University. President Andrews was ailing, and prayer was offered by Prof. B. F. Clarke, the senior member of the Faculty. The degrees were, however, conferred by the President.

The procession of alumni formed on the college campus at 9:30 and marched to the First Baptist Church, where the commencements are held. The orations, which were interspersed with music by the American Band, were by members of the class, as follows:

"Dangers of the Peace Spirit," Champlin Burrage, Portland, Me.; "James Whitcomb Riley," George Eliot Coghill, Roseville, Ill.; "The Liberal Attitude of Religious Leadership to Truth," Clarence Mason Gallup, Norwich, Conn.; "The Dispensary System of South Carolina," Irving Henry Gamwell, Hollister, Mass.; "The Patriotism of the Irish-American," George Hopkinson, Perkinsville, Vt.; "Turkey and Civilization," Robert Simmons Phillips, New-Bedford; "A National University," Charles Sumner Stedman, Albany, N. Y.; "The Crisis of 1828, How Met," Sumner Radway Vinton, Rangoon, Burmah.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

LL. D.—Horace S. Tarbell, Superintendent of Schools of Providence; Dr. George M. Sternburg, Surgeon General, United States Navy, New-York; L. T. D.—Oscar S. Straus, Minister to Turkey; D. D.—Rev. William H. Lyon, class of '68; the Rev. George E. Horr, Jr., class of '76; B. P.—James Franklin Collins; M. S.—Nathaniel Herreshoff.

The G. J. R. Fellowship was awarded to Frederick E. Whittaker, class of '93.

The award of prizes was announced as follows:

Carpenter Prizes in Elocution—First, $60, Warren Earle Green, Providence; second, $36, George Edward Walker, Lawrence, Mass.; third, $24, John Henry Keiaghan, Pawtucket.

Dun Premium to Junior Having Highest Standing in Rhetorical Studies—Edwin Cornelius Broome.

Hicks Prizes, Excellence in Debate—Gregory Dexter Walcott, Warren; John Howard Deming, Beachmont, Mass.

Sons of American Revolution Medal for Senior Historical Essay—Champlin Burrage, Portland, Me.

Gaspée Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, Medal—Grace Mabel Cleveland.

Foster Premium, Best Examination in Greek—Allen Buell Bicknell, Providence.

Collateral Prize—Flora May Holt.

Lyon Premiums in Latin—First, Albert S. Morse; second, Henry H. Waterman; third, Allen B. Bicknell.

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Amusements This Evening.

AMERICAN—Pinafore—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15 P. M. Rice's Evangeline—9:00. Rice's Circus Carnival—8:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitan vs. Wilmington—4 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Waldmeister—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

—Brooklyn Women's Health Protective Association, trolley excursion to Fort Hamilton, afternoon.
—S. C. K. Rutman, stereopticon lecture, Westminster Presbyterian Church, 8 P. M.
—Hoboken Turtle Club, breakfast and dinner, King's Bridge, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
—United States Senate committee on syndicate bond contract, Hoffman House.
—Brooklyn Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, midnight sail.
—Hebrew Technical Institute commencement, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.
—Old Volunteer Firemen, Jefferson Market Building, 8 P. M.
—Stevens Institute commencement, Hoboken Theatre, 8 P. M.
—Baptist Social Union, Manhattan Beach Hotel.
—Rapid Transit Commission, 8 P. M.

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President Krueger's "Dogs."

From The London Spectator.

President Krüger is entitled to credit for his moderation, and undoubtedly wins in the controversy, but he still displays a kind of humorous vindictiveness. He has only whipped the little dogs, he says, and he is sorry to do that, but next time he will catch the big dog, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, "for he bites." Mr. Rhodes, on his side, has reached Bulawayo safe, has been received with enthusiastic loyalty, has occupied Government House, and is planning, as Managing Director of the Chartered Company, a rapid extension of the railway. The Rhodesians evidently believe in him entirely, and we should not wonder if Mr. Krüger found in the end that biting hard things hurts the teeth. Meanwhile, Mr. Krüger is coming to England, not, of course, to arrange anything, either with Great Britain or Germany, but to repair his health, injured by the strain put upon it by the raid. The decent lies of diplomacy are not confined to Europe.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	50	59	64
6 A. M.	61	61	65
9 A. M.	65	61	67
12 M.	68	63	69
3 P. M.	73	62	68
6 P. M.	62	60	68
9 P. M.	64	62	67
12 P. M.	64	62	66

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....66.75
Weather Bureau.....62.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895.....65.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date last twenty years.....69.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Showers, southerly winds.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 12, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

VICTORY CAN BE WON.

"A cause worth fighting for is worth fighting for to the end." That is Mr. CLEVELAND'S view, as "an unflinching Democrat," of the fight for the gold standard.

That, too, is the view of Mr. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, the strongest political leader the party has known of late years.

The cause for which he has changed his plans of foreign travel and goes to Chicago to work has within forty-eight hours greatly been advanced. The adoption of the gold-standard platform at St. Louis makes a silver platform at Chicago ridiculous and a straddle useless. And it gives to a Democratic candidate on a gold platform a brilliant prospect of triumph.

If the fight be made at Chicago—open, honorable, vigorous, on the plain facts; if the delegates from all parts of the country be made to see on what lines defeat awaits the party and on what lines victory can be gained, we believe that on these lines the party can be directed. And the gain to the party would be no greater than the immense and lasting service to the country.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

We may assume that the draft of the St. Louis platform as published yesterday will be adopted substantially as given out. It has one supreme virtue. Regarding the currency it is plain and clear. It might have been briefer; it could not be essentially stronger:

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading nations of the world; and until such an agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard should be preserved. All our silver and paper currency now in circulation must be maintained at a parity with gold. And we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States and all its moneys, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

And it is all the stronger because it is the result of vigorous and free discussion. It has been beaten out by men who were bound to say what they believed would win. It is not a compromise or an evasion, because the leaders of the convention found that that would not win.

For the rest, the platform contains nothing that is new except a slight display of timidity as to the possible outcome of extreme protection. It hints that "responsible application" is necessary to make it "just and fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism." The party is "not pledged to any particular schedule. The question of rates is a practical question to be governed by the condition of the times and of production." All which qualifications are but "springs to catch woodcock withal." Protection as practiced by the Republican Party has been perfectly clearly defined, and the people cannot help but understand it. It may change as to the words, but not as to action. Such as it was in the McKinley act it is in the Dingley bill. In some "rates" it is a little less offensive; in others it is distinctly worse. And under every one of its protean forms remains the one essential principle—taxation for private and class benefit, with inequality, favoritism, and inevitable corruption.

The very foe with which the Republican leaders have had such a tussle—the silver idea—is the legitimate and direct offspring of the protection idea. It is the logical outcome of protection applied to silver. Moreover, much of the distress in the farming regions for which free silver is sought as a remedy is the consequence of the cheating of the farmer for the protected interests. If the Republicans were given another lease of power, more protection would follow, more cheating, more distress, and a renewed demand for cheap money to relieve it. It is the vicious circle the party moves in.

There are signs of LODGE'S hand in the simulated fury of the "arraignment" of the Democratic Party. No other writer could lash himself into such a fine frenzy over the guilt of a rival party for things which his own party—and his own party only—has caused. The "sacrifice of indispensable revenue" was due solely to protectionist intrigue with Senators faithless to the Democratic principle; the "public debt piled up in time of peace" saved the gold standard undermined by the Sherman law; the "precipitated panic," the "blighted industry and trade," the "prolonged depression" were all due directly to the same cause. And who shall prevent the renewal of the cause and the sad consequences if the Republican Party places its fine pledges in the keeping of a nerveless, invertebrate, unprincipled McKinley?

But on this artificial foaming at the mouth it is not worth while wasting time. Two issues are presented in the Republican platform, and only two—the gold standard and protection. If the Chicago Convention wipes out the first by also adopting the gold standard, the Democrats may go to the country on the second with the consciousness of a good cause and with high hope of winning.

THE SILVER COLLAPSE AT ST. LOUIS.

It is but a few weeks since the silver Republicans boasted that they would smash the Republican ticket if the gold standard was put into the St. Louis platform. They were plainly sincere and had reason for their boast, for they had stopped the Dingley Tariff bill in the Senate almost without protest and wholly without serious opposition. The Republican managers feared them. MCKINLEY was dumb with anxiety from the moment their threat was made. His trainer, HANNA, though reported to have convictions as to gold of which his champion is incapable, advocated to the very last a "straddle" that would prevent the silver defection he was sure would follow the indorsement of the gold standard. Every consideration of ordinary political prudence, every tradition of the convention managers, pointed to an equivocal declaration at St. Louis. Until within two days the most that was hoped for by Republican gold-standard men was that the Indiana platform, without the word "gold" and with a declaration against free silver, would be adopted. In this city Mr. CORNELIUS N. BLISS, representing the strongest conservative McKinley element, and The New-York Tribune were prepared to accept that weak statement as a triumph, so much better was it than they had dared to hope.

To-day the Republican Convention will put the gold standard clearly, unequivocally, without dodging, into its platform. A week ago Mr. MARCUS HANNA estimated that the gold men were in a minority, that 200 delegates would demand a straddle, and that a majority would vote for it. To-day so overwhelming will be the strength of the gold men that, but for his success as to the candidate, the great Boss HANNA would be in a ridiculous position. It is the most striking revolution we have ever seen in the spirit of a party convention. How has it been brought about? The first reply of most observers would be: By the energetic fight for gold of PLATT and LODGE, the leaders of the Morton and Reed movements. But that has been the agency, not the force. Of these two men, PLATT is certainly not famed for unselfish devotion to principle and LODGE has been a notorious and unscrupulous trimmer. The cause of the change has been the discovery that the great body of the Republican Party demands a fight for the gold standard and that the silver strength in the party has been grossly exaggerated.

Meeting in the convention city, compelled to get at the facts, weighing the testimony one of another, the delegates, and especially the leaders, have found that the men who had threatened and scared them were either utter braggarts or misguided fanatics. They saw that if the Democrats declared for free silver the fight must be made for gold; that if the Democrats put forth a compromise the fight must still be made for gold, and that if the Democrats should stand for gold the Republicans with a straddle would face certain defeat.

It is the real sentiment of the American people that has guided the Republicans at St. Louis. They have recognized a force that politicians cannot resist and dare not fool with. That is the plain, brief story of this most important political change. Will the Democrats at Chicago give heed to it? The same force will decide their fate. If they recognize it, they can make an issue on which victory is possible. If they defy it or seek to evade it, their defeat is as certain as the dawn of election day.

TROLLEY EXPRESS SERVICE.

It is without prejudice to the hostility with which all right-minded persons must regard the operation of trolley lines in Brooklyn that we call attention to the innovation of "trolley express cars" in that long-suffering suburb. As a matter of fact, the so-called "city express" service throughout the present domain of the future Greater New-York is one of the most absurd anachronisms. There are in various parts of New-York and in various parts of the suburbs disappointed and melancholy persons who undertake to transport parcels to some other part of the city or to some other of the cities. But they are not more disappointed than they are disappointing. Their stock in trade consists of one wagon and one horse, of the variety technically known as "crowbait," or, in extreme cases of success and affluence, of two. You have to make numerous inquiries and to travel an average distance of three-quarters of an hour to find one, and when you have found him he is commonly not there and you have to trust yourself to the uncovenanted mercies of the slate on the door. We need not fill out the outlines of the picture, because any citizen who has intramural or extramural relations with his kind can fill them out for himself.

The plain and painful fact is that it requires not less time and much more trouble to send a parcel between up town and down town or between New-York and Brooklyn than to send a like parcel from New-York or Brooklyn to Chicago. Wherefore the Manhattan Railway has not organized an express parcel service during all these years is one of the many mysteries of the conduct of that corporation. Now that we have cable lines, which transport mail cars, the wonder why they do not assume this additional service is immediate and spontaneous. It appears that it is not to the enterprise of the trolley lines, but to the enterprise of a local express company, that the improvement in the express service of Brooklyn is due. There is no reason at all why some beneficent express corporation, absorbing all the small expressmen as local collectors and distributors and making use of the facilities of the cable roads, should not perform the same service for New-York.

HANNA VINDICATED.

Some hard things have been said within the last few days of Mr. MARK HANNA. Mr. HANNA has evidently been trying to procure the insertion in the St. Louis platform of a shuffling currency plank upon which a shuffling candidate could comfortably stand. In other words, Mr. HANNA has been trying to procure the extension until November of the campaign of false pretenses which he has so successfully conducted up to the meeting of the convention. He has, so far as the currency was concerned, repeated what the late JAY GOULD under oath testified to have been his own political course. "In Republican districts I was a Republican, in Democratic districts I was a Democrat; but I was always and everywhere an Erie man." HANNA, as the brains and soul and vertebra of McKINLEY, has been a silver man in silver States and a gold man in gold States, but he has always been a McKinley man.

Now, if Mr. HANNA had gone to St. Louis as a patriot or as a man filled full with the actualities of gold or the possibilities of silver, it would be easy to blame him for the defection from his faith involved in his prolonged and at last unsuccessful effort to procure the insertion in the platform of a plank which might be made to mean one thing in Idaho and another in Massachusetts. But Mr. HANNA is a business man, and he went to St. Louis on business. He went to St. Louis to secure the nomination of McKINLEY. Thanks largely to his own able efforts, this appeared even before he went to be a foreordained consummation. But HANNA knew better. He knew that, even in the apparent overwhelmingness of the McKinley boom, there were elements of weakness. If he himself, as the sponsor of McKINLEY, allowed himself to seem more positive than his protégé on the currency question, his positiveness would be injurious to his protégé. Accordingly he bent all his energies to the construction of a "double-standard" plank which could be construed in one way in the gold States and in the opposite way in the silver States. In this endeavor he was baffled and was forced to yield to the sentiment of the convention, which was founded on the ground rules of arithmetic. But even in defeat he managed to preserve his fidelity toward his client. He protested against a gold plank as, if the conditions had been reversed, he would have protested against a silver plank. He called heaven and earth and Idaho to witness that he was overborne by superior numbers, and that it was not his fault if the currency plank meant anything.

In spite of all these cries and protestations, his yielding to superior force, it now appears, has been taken in bad part by the silver people. Their disgust was manifested in a threat of defection beyond what would have occurred if a merely meaningless and platitudinous currency plank had been inserted in the platform. Yesterday, for the first time in weeks, there was a whisper that the opposition to McKINLEY had a "fighting chance." It may be that in part this revival of hope, which we admit to have been very slight, was due to sheer disgust at the wabbling and evasion of HANNA and HANNA'S man. But it was also due in part to the revelation that HANNA could not absolutely control the convention, and that, when the ground rules of arithmetic were involved, it stood firm even when he had insisted that it should wabble. But at any rate the revulsion has been marked enough to vindicate HANNA as a business man in insisting that the convention should be as sphinx-like as his candidate, and that upon the issue of the hour it should not commit itself by any proposition incapable of being easily misunderstood.

MURAL DECORATIONS.

For the past week there has been going on in New-York a quasi-public exhibition of the designs for the decoration of a room in the Philadelphia City Hall. A very curious and upon the whole melancholy exhibition it is, and a plausible reason for its depressing effect has been set forth in the letter of a pained mural painter to an esteemed contemporary. According to this authority, the explanation of the failure is the same as the explanation of the failure of the Sherman Monument competition, which is to say that the people in charge of the project, having asked for and obtained expert advice, failed to follow it. We do not mean to say that the result of the competition in mural decoration is so melancholy as the result of the competition for the Sherman Monument. We are assured by Senator ALLISON and Senator MILLS and Senator HAWLEY that the result of the Sherman Monument competition is all right, but on the other hand we are assured by Messrs. WARD and ST. GAUDENS and WARNER and FRENCH that it is all wrong, and where authority is so nicely balanced we should like an opportunity to decide for ourselves. But this opportunity has been denied us, owing to the coyness of the sculptor of the accepted model. Having got the job, he sees no reason why he should expose his design in competition with the designs preferred of sculptors and disesteemed of Senators. Neither do we.

Herein Mr. ROHL-SMITH, if that be his name, seems to be wiser than the winner of the Philadelphia competition, whose name has escaped us. The latter succeeder has exhibited his design without fear or shame. It is true that the competition is not exacting, and that therefore he escapes the fierce light that would beat upon Mr. ROHL-SMITH'S design if it were subjected to an intelligent comparison with that of Mr. BARTLETT or of Mr. NIEHAUS. Indeed, the wonder about most of the designs exhibited is what could have led anybody to believe that the authors of them might perhaps make successful decorations. As to Mr. ABBEY, he had already had his trial, in the Boston Public Library, to wit, and he had already been found wanting. A decoration which does not decorate has already failed of its purpose, and the consideration of whatever other merits it may have, from the literary or allegorical, or even "in spots" from the pictorial point of view, may properly be postponed. Mr. TURNER'S work is, of course, competent and workmanlike, and worthy of respectful consideration. But with these exceptions one must fall back, in considering the collection, upon the ancient couplet:

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare,
But wonder how the devil they got there.

If we accept the suggestion of our anonymous friend, the competition for the decoration of the Philadelphia City Hall is an object lesson as impressive, though not so conspicuous, as the competition for the Sherman Monument. It is the reverse of the object lesson of the Chicago Fair. The lesson that the fair inculcated was the wisdom of intrusting the selection of designers to an expert. The lesson of the Sherman Monument competition and of the Philadelphia City Hall competition is the unwisdom of intrusting the selection of designers to an inexpert. Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS'S book upon the "Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion," which, according to WALTER BAGEHOT, was described by a hasty thinker as a book written to prove that when you wanted to know anything, you asked somebody whom you supposed to know something about it, seems to have been a sealed volume alike to the Sherman Monument Committee of the Army of the Tennessee and to the municipal committee of Philadelphia. The fact that you are a successful and distinguished sculptor raises a presumption that you are a judge of sculpture. The fact that you are a successful and distinguished decorative painter raises a like presumption that you are a judge of decorative painting. But the fact that you were a brave soldier during the war, or that you are a Senator from Texas, Iowa, or Connecticut, or an Alderman of Philadelphia, raises no presumption whatever in favor of your knowledge of either of those arts. When a heedless nation or municipality intrusts you, incompetent as you are, with the spending of large sums of its money on a work of either of those arts, it behooves the friends of civilization to point out to it, gently but firmly, that it is making an ass of itself.

One remark of Senator THURSTON, President of the Republican National Convention, yesterday can be made true if the Democrats name a sound man on a good platform. He said: "Eight years ago I had the distinguished honor to preside over the convention which nominated the last Republican President of the United States."

PRESIDENT WYCKOFF IMPROVING.

Dr. O'Hanlon Says Semple Was Insane and Irresponsible.

The condition of President George H. Wyckoff of the Bank of New-Amsterdam, who was shot in the abdomen by George H. Semple on Monday, because he refused to give Semple $8,000, was reported at the New-York Hospital last night as improved, and Superintendent Ludlam said the chances for his recovery were favorable. He rested comfortably during the afternoon, and slept well last night; his fever had not increased and his pulse was strong.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon made an autopsy yesterday on Semple's body, and examined the brain. Although the brain appeared to be normal, Dr. O'Hanlon said he was convinced from the appearance of Semple's features that he was insane, and irresponsible for his crime.

"Semple knew how to do what he wanted to," said Dr. O'Hanlon, "but his reasoning powers were all wrong."

Semple's body will probably be taken to his mother-in-law's home, 78 West Eighty-second Street, where funeral services will be held this afternoon.

Queer Scene in the London Streets.

From The London News.

Busy and hustling as city men are, hundreds of them slackened their pace as a curiously constituted procession wended its way about noon yesterday, (May 14,) through the main thoroughfares within sight of the Mansion House. First came a beadle, decked out as only city beadles nowadays are, bearing a brightly polished specimen of those massive metal badges of office which make such a brave show when Aldermen foregather at Guildhall. To him succeeded a distinguished-looking gentleman in civilian clothes, carrying a legal-looking document to which frequent reference was made. Then followed eight or ten boys in couples, washed and brightly polished also, each having in his hand three withies six or eight feet long.

Their method of progress was slow; the route followed was apparently erratic. At more than one bank door down Cornhill they stopped, and the beadle and the solicitous gentleman and two or more of the boys disappeared, business being for the moment suspended, while crowds peered in upon the perpetuation of a ritual as quaint as it is antiquated. Even the flags of the Exchange were traversed, and the sanctity of Merchant Taylors' Hall was invaded.

What was the meaning of it all? It was the boys of a Central City parish beating the bounds upon Ascension Day.

Just Like a Man.

From L'Echo de Paris.

Falempin est sur le point de divorcer.

"Comment! se récrie un ami, vous qui semblez faire avec votre femme un ménage si uni!"

"Oui, en apparence; mais, au fond, nos caractères étaient absolument incompatibles—surtout le sien!"

Illness of Gouverneur Kortright.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17.—Gouverneur Kortright, the well-known New-Yorker, is seriously ill at Bristol. Though somewhat better today than for some days past, he is still in danger and hemorrhage of the brain is feared. There is talk of removing him to Boston, where he can have the regular attendance of a specialist.

PUBLIC SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS.

Board of Education Receives World's Fair Medal and Diplomas.

The report of the Committee on Instruction, offered on May 20, disapproving of the participation by the pupils of the schools in any public street parade, came up for action yesterday before the Board of Education. Commissioner Little offered in its place this resolution:

Resolved, That this board does not approve of school children parading the public streets except upon rare occasions of special interest or unusual importance.

Resolved, That this board, recognizing the importance of military instruction in public schools, refer the subject to the Committee on Instruction for consideration and report as to the desirability and practicability of incorporating it into the course of study for male classes of the grammar schools of this city, or, if that be not deemed practicable, of an approval if voluntarily taken up by teachers and scholars, and carried on out of school hours.

Debate on Commissioner Little's resolutions and on the original report was postponed until the next meeting.

Miss Mary J. Archer was appointed Principal for two years, on probation, of Primary School No. 43, in the Twenty-third Ward.

The name of William C. Haskell was submitted for the Deputy Superintendency of School Buildings. He will be appointed as soon as the Finance Committee reports ability to pay his salary of $2,500 a year.

Commissioner Hunt of the Committee on Instruction reported those men, as recommended by his committee to be Assistant Superintendents of Education: For six years—James Godwin, George S. Davis, and Henry W. Jameson; Five Years—Addison B. Poland, Thomas S. O'Brien, and Alfred T. Schauffler; Four Years—Edward D. Farrell, James Lee, and A. B. Blodgett; Three Years—Matthew J. Elgas and Gustave Straubenmüller; Two Years—Albert P. Marble and Clarence E. Meleny; One Year—Seth T. Stewart and Edward H. Boyer. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, who has been for some years Supervisor of Lectures, the report recommends, be kept at that work. The salary of each place is the same—$3,958 per annum.

City Superintendent Jasper reported the receipt from the World's Fair Committee of two diplomas and a bronze medal, awarded for excellence in primary and grammar work, and exhibits of manual training from the schools of New-York. The medal is of bronze, nearly four inches in diameter. On the obverse side is a heroic figure of Columbus in armor, with his head bare, and his long hair hanging over his neck, with the legend, "Christopher Columbus, Oct. 12, MCCCCXCII." On the reverse figures representing music and the arts recline on either side of the globe, supported on an oblong scroll, bearing the inscription, "World's Columbian Exposition in Commemoration of the 400th Anniversary of the Landing of Columbus—MCCCCXCII-MDCCCXCIII." Below the scroll show the hull and lower sails of the caravel Santa Maria.

CONVENTION OF CAR BUILDERS.

Thirtieth Session at Saratoga—Structures To-day Almost Unimprovable.

SARATOGA, June 17.—The thirtieth annual session of the Master Car Builders' Convention opened this morning with an exceptionally large attendance.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carry, rector of Bethesda Episcopal Church. President of the Village Charles H. Sturgis welcomed the delegates on behalf of the citizens of Saratoga.

Col. H. S. Haines of New-York, ex-President of the American Railway Association, addressed the convention on "Evolution of Passenger and Freight Cars from Caboose and Wagon-box, Respectively, to the Almost Unimprovable Structures of To-day." He said that the traveling public cared more for palaces when they traveled than the roadbed, bridges, or tunnels, or the train dispatcher and signalman, who made it possible for them to enjoy the comforts of the present time.

"The American public," he said, "are housed in traveling as princes never were. The Master Car Builders' Association has now become a public benefactor and a valuable auxiliary to the railroads you represent."

In closing he said to the younger members of the association: "The way to eminence does not lie along flowery fields, but up paths of rugged rock," and urged zealous industry if success was desired.

John S. Lentz of Packerton, Penn., President of the association, then delivered the annual address, in which he reviewed the work of the year and urged harmonious action on several important matters.

Delegate Soule of Roanoke, Va., reported on "The Supervision of Standards," and J. N. Barr of Milwaukee, Wis., reported on the subject of mounting wheels and standard check gauge, together with standard distance between wheels.

The Committee on Metal Underframing for Freight Cars reported through R. P. C. Sanderson of Roanoke, Va., as to the extent to which metal may be used with economy and advantage, also the best forms.

FOR GOVERNOR OF VERMONT.

The Republican Convention Indorses Gold and Protection.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 17.—The Republican State Convention was held here today. Col. A. A. Hall of St. Albans was temporary Chairman of the convention, and made an address. The temporary organization was made permanent.

The address of Chairman Hall was in eulogy of McKinley, of protection and reciprocity, and the speaker predicted that the nominees of the convention would receive the greatest majority ever given in Vermont.

Mayor Josiah Grout of Derby was nominated for Governor over W. W. Stickney of Cavendish, the vote standing: Grount, 339; Stickney, 338. These nominations were made unanimous: Lieutenant Governor—N. W. Fisk of Isle La Motte; Treasurer—H. F. Field of Rutland; Secretary of State—C. W. Brownell of Burlington; State Auditor—F. D. Hale of Lunenburg.

The following Presidential Electors were chosen: Marsh O. Perkins of Windsor, L. Bart Cross of Montpelier, H. C. Fearnes of St. Johnsbury, and F. D. White of Rutland. Among the resolutions adopted was this:

We denounce and condemn the attempt to establish the free and unlimited coinage of silver as destructive to the best interests of the people, and if successful sure to injure and debase the credit of this country. We demand a currency that shall be worth a hundred cents on the dollar throughout the civilized world, and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to prevent the issue by the Government of any other.

We demand that sufficient revenue be raised by the Government to pay its expenses, and we declare it pernicious and wrong for the Government, in time of peace, to increase its debt for the purpose of obtaining money for its ordinary expenses. We adhere to the doctrine of protection as held by the Republican Party, and demand that the needs of the Government be supplied by duties so laid as to protect our laboring classes of our people from competition with the pauper labor of the Old World, and to promote the business interests of our people.

PAPAL COMMUNION ANNIVERSARY.

Seventy-fifth of Leo XIII. to be Celebrated by Children.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—It is announced from the residence of the Apostolic Delegate in this city to-night that on the occasion of the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the first communion of Pope Leo XIII., which occurs on June 21, Cardinal Satolli invites all children of this country to celebrate the date by receiving communion.

In support of the invitation, the following cablegram, which was received to-day by Cardinal Satolli, is made public:

Rome, June 17, 1896.—The Most Eminent Cardinal Satolli, Washington, D. C.: I hasten to inform your Eminence, in order that you may in the most fitting manner give notice, that on the seventy-fifth anniversary of his first communion the Holy Father deigns to grant a plenary indulgence to all the children who on the 21st of this month shall make their first communion and an indulgence of seven years and seven quarantines to all the faithful who on that same day shall partake of the sacraments, praying for the intention of his Holiness.

This is signed by the Cardinal Secretary of State Rampolla.

Festival at the Pro-Cathedral.

A strawberry and ice cream festival and musical entertainment in aid of the Fresh Air Home, in Tompkins Cove, were held last evening in the lecture hall of the Pro-Cathedral, 130 Stanton Street. The entertainment was under the auspices of the King's Daughters and Sons. Vocal and instrumental music and recitations were had. The Rev. Francis R. Bateman delivered an address. The attendance was very good. It was at the Pro-Cathedral that Bishop Potter spent a considerable portion of the Summer last year, studying tenement-house life and its needs.

TAMMANY FOR HARMONY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE INDORSES STATE DEMOCRATS.

Henry D. Purroy Defeated in His Effort to Continue the Fight Against Democrats Who Are Outside the Organization—Mr. Martin's Resolution that the Executive Committee Approve the Organization's Action in Uniting the Democracy in Tammany Hall Prevailed.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon there was a lively little factional fight.

J. J. Martin presided over the meeting in the Wigwam. The first business done was the arranging for railroad transportation for delegates and their friends to the number of 300. These will go on a special train, which will leave the Grand Central Station June 23 at 9:30 o'clock A. M. for Saratoga.

As soon as this was settled, County Clerk Purroy moved to take up for consideration the policy of Tammany toward the State Democracy.

This opened up a warm discussion. Mr. Martin made a motion "that the Executive Committee approve the action of the organization in uniting the Democracy of the city in Tammany Hall."

Mr. Purroy moved as a substitute "that the organization does not deem any recognition of the State Democracy in the State Convention as wise at this time." He made a speech in support of his substitute. He said the committee should have been called together for consultation upon harmony before instructions were issued from headquarters. There was no reason for recognizing a defunct organization. Harmony and union with the State Democracy would be a blunder. It has no strength or influence. Next year the same people will be joined with Dr. Parkhurst and the Citizens' Reform Association. Last year at the Syracuse Convention a similar proposition for harmonizing with the State Democracy was under consideration, and Mr. Croker opposed it and thwarted it. Mr. Croker would, if present, oppose the same proposition to-day.

Coroner Fitzpatrick and former Excise Commissioner Murphy favored harmony.

Coroner Fitzpatrick and Senator Sullivan got into a sharp altercation, and Chairman Martin had to rap them to order.

Mr. Martin called ex-Judge McMahon to the Chair, and spoke in favor of unity. He said all factions should favor harmony at this time. He upheld the action of the organization. His own district had elected Corporation Counsel Scott as a delegate.

Mr. Sheehan also defended the organization in its action. The State Democracy was not recognized as an anti-Tammany organization, but as a distinct organization, and the time was auspicious for harmony and united action.

The Purroy substitute was defeated by a vote of 49 to 12. The district leaders who voted with Purroy were Alderman Brown, Senator Sullivan, Martin, Engel, Deputy County Clerk Scully, Jacob Seabold, John B. Shea, and Thomas Mulligan.

The original resolution was passed.

John B. Shea offered a resolution commending President Cleveland for his timely and patriotic statement, and thanking Mr. Whitney for his generous conduct in staying here to fight for sound money and the salvation of the party. It was unanimously adopted.

SHEPARD DEMOCRACY'S DELEGATES

Will Demand Recognition at State Convention—Favor a Gold Standard.

The Democratic Party in Kings County has selected the following delegates to represent it at the Democratic State Convention to be held at Saratoga. It is said by the regulars that the delegates whose names are given below will not be recognized, because they put an independent ticket in the field last November, thereby defeating the regular Democratic nominee for Mayor. These are the men who will represent the Shepard Democracy:

First Assembly District—George F. Peabody, Nelson B. Killmer, Charles J. Patterson.
Second—Daniel Bradley, D. S. Ramsey, John J. Farron.
Third—Edward M. Shepard, F. W. Hinrichs, Charles A. Webber.
Fourth—J. Herbert Watson, Silas W. Driggs, Jacob S. Van Wyck.
Fifth—A. J. Moss, E. J. McCormick, J. G. H. Ahrens.
Sixth—Michael E. O'Connor, Joseph Kohnstamm, Joseph F. Fay.
Seventh—James A. Townsend, W. Camp, W. V. B. Bennett.
Eighth—John J. Donnelly, W. A. Conklin, Peter F. Dalton.
Ninth—George A. Higgins, John Angiam, Patrick Heffernan.
Tenth—H. B. Hubbard, Francis J. Gottsburger, A. B. Cruikshank.
Eleventh—W. Flanigan, J. E. Young, Robert Baker.
Twelfth—Walter C. Burton, Ferdinand McKeige, Jr., Henry J. Brewer.
Thirteenth—Edward Allen, James Boyle, W. H. Edwards.
Fourteenth—James J. St

MORE BATTLES IN CUBA

ONE IN WHICH THE INSURGENTS HAD THE BEST OF IT.

Leaders Diaz and Bermudez in Command of the Forces of the Patriots—Paso Attacked, but the Insurgents Repulsed—False Statements Regarding Consul General Lee Denied—The Rebels Force an Entrance into Bocuranao.

HAVANA, June 17.—Large bands of insurgents under the leaders Diaz and Bermudez on the 14th inst. attacked a party of volunteers near Yaguas, in the Pinar del Rio province, wounding a Lieutenant and killing a Sergeant. A column of Government troops came to the assistance of the volunteers and the fight was continued, resulting in the loss by the Spaniards of one Lieutenant and six privates of the regulars and one officer and three privates of the volunteers. The rebels lost thirteen killed.

A band of 700 rebels attacked Paso, in the same province, but were repulsed.

A dispatch sent from Havana to Madrid under the date of June 12, having contained the statement that Gen. Lee, the recently appointed United States Consul General, had inspired a feeling of distrust because of the interest he displayed in persons held in custody by the authorities, and by having dined with enemies of the Spanish Government, it is proper to state that since his arrival here Consul General Lee, with the exception of having dined with personal friends, has accepted only two invitations. One of these was from Captain General Weyler himself. Upon the other occasion the Consul General was the guest at the Hotel Inglaterra of Mr. Charles Akers, the correspondent of The London Times. Upon the latter occasion invitations were sent to all of the foreign Consuls in Havana.

Gen. Linares reports that while on a tour of inspection along the coast near Marabi and Baracao, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, he captured four American yawl boats, one of which was sufficiently large to carry thirty men. The boats had apparently formed a part of a filibustering expedition. Gen. Linares also destroyed a rebel camp and fortifications that had been erected on the coast.

It is reported that a band of rebels 300 strong made an attack upon and entered the town of Bacuranao, near Guanabacoa, in the Havana Province, and burned a number of buildings, including the Town Hall and several stores.

MARQUIS DE MORES ASSASSINATED.

Reported Killed by Snoussis Tribesmen Near Tripoli.

TUNIS, June 17.—Rumors are being persistently circulated here that the Marquis de Mores, who, it was recently stated, had started for the Soudan for the purpose of renewing friendly relations with certain Arab chiefs, with the idea of obstructing the British expedition, has been assassinated by Snoussis tribesmen, and that thirty of his followers have also been killed.

The scene of the massacre, according to these reports, is a point thirty miles south of Tripoli.

LONDON, June 17.—A dispatch received here from Tunis denies that there is any truth in the rumors circulated there regarding the massacre south of Tripoli of the Marquis de Mores and thirty of his followers.

A BANQUET TO LONDON BANKERS.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Defends the Gold Standard.

LONDON, June 17.—A dinner was given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House this evening to the prominent bankers of London.

The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was the principal guest, made a speech, in which he defended the gold standard, upon which, he asserted, the gigantic fabric of the country's credit rested. Sir Michael advised the bankers to propagate their views so that the cotton operatives of Lancashire and the half-ruined farmers in the south of England should not be led away by bimetallic theories.

THE CRETAN ASSEMBLY CALLED.

News Received at the Turkish Legation in Washington.

CANEA, Crete, June 17.—The Governor of the Island of Crete has convoked the Cretan Assembly.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Turkish Legation has received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram:

"The Governor General of Crete telegraphs that the Christians burned the houses and olive trees of the Mussulmans of Hanoufri and Platania and destroyed one mosque by dynamite. These facts do justice to the calumnies brought against the Mussulman population and troops."

VENEZUELA TAKES ACTION.

Force of Her Troops Enters the Disputed Territory.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 17.—According to advices received here, the territory in dispute between, Great Britain and Venezuela has been entered by a force of troops of the latter country.

The Venezuelan soldiers compelled a party of British surveyors, who were at work in the district, to suspend operations. The surveying party retreated and appealed to the authorities for support.

LONDON, June 17.—Official reports have been received at the Foreign Office of an incursion into British Guiana by Venezuelan troops.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN JAPAN.

One Thousand Persons Killed in the Destruction of One Town.

YOKOHAMA, June 17.—Shocks of earthquake, accompanied by a tidal wave, have ravaged the northern part of Japan.

The entire town of Kamaishi has been destroyed, and 1,000 persons were killed.

During twenty hours there were 150 distinct shocks of earthquake.

American Ministers in England.

LONDON, June 17.—The American Congregational ministers who are making a pilgrimage to England, and later will go to Holland, paid a visit to Farnham to-day, and were cordially received by the Bishop of Winchester, who, in a speech, traced the history of the castle at Farnham, which the pilgrims visited. The pilgrims later had luncheon in the great hall of the castle. The Hon. Jonathan A. Lane and the Rev. A. E. Dunning of Boston made brief addresses expressing to the Bishop of Winchester the thanks of the visitors for their reception and entertainment.

Small Hope for the Jesuits.

BERLIN, June 17.—In the Reichstag today Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, speaking upon the motion of the Centrists for the admission of Jesuits into Germany, said that the Bundesrath had not yet reached a decision upon a similar motion made in 1895, but it was not probable that they would assent to the proposal. The Government, however, he said, was willing to concede the admission of other religious orders, for instance, the Redemptorist Fathers, and the like.

Presbyterian Convention in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, June 17.—A Presbyterian convention, the sittings of which will be attended by sixty ministers of that denomination from the United States, was opened in this city to-day, the members attending service in the cathedral. To-morrow will be taken up by the verification of the delegates' credentials and the Lord Provost's reception.

Lorillard Kip Out of Danger.

Lorillard Kip of 452 Fifth Avenue was reported slightly improved at his home last night. He is now considered out of danger.

ARGUED WITH A KNIFE.

"Rough" Murphy's Way of Proving McKinley a Gold Bug.

The question of Major McKinley's attitude on the currency question led to the stabbing of a Bowery lodger by another Bowery lodger in front of an up-town saloon last night.

Arthur Leahy, a butcher, out of employment, met a Bowery character known as "Rough" Murphy, in the saloon of O'Reilly, Kerry & Fogarty, at 209 West Nineteenth Street. They were only slightly acquainted, but each offered to treat the other, and they had taken but a few beers when they began to argue about McKinley's stand on the financial question. Murphy insisted he was a gold bug, and Leahy insisted he was a silver heretic.

Blows followed words, and the two men were ejected from the saloon. They continued their dispute on the sidewalk, and then Murphy drew a penknife and stabbed Leahy in the side. He then ran away. Leahy had his wound, which was slight, dressed at the New-York Hospital, and then he notified the police of the Charles Street Station that he would make no complaint against Murphy.

A PLUCKY WHEELWOMAN.

Mrs. Taylor Pursued and Captured a Cabman Who Ran Her Down.

Patrick Delahanty, a cabman, of 381 Lexington Avenue, was fined $5 yesterday morning by Magistrate Wentworth, in the Yorkville Police Court, on complaint of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Taylor of 159 West Forty-fifth Street, who accused him of intentionally running her down while she was riding a bicycle, and insulting her.

Mrs. Taylor said she was riding up the Western Boulevard late Tuesday evening, when Delahanty drove his cab behind her and so near her that in order to escape being driven over and falling under the horse she had to throw down her wheel and jump out of the way. Delahanty, who was intoxicated, she said, laughed at her and so did two passengers who were also intoxicated. She jumped upon her wheel again and pursued the fleeing cabman until she met a policeman, who arrested Delahanty.

Magistrate Wentworth scored Delahanty for his conduct.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Storm—Jackson.

Miss Florence Jackson, daughter of the late Samuel C. Jackson, and Frederic A. Storm, son of Frederic Storm of Bayside, L. I., were married last night in Flushing, L. I. The ceremony took place in St. George's Episcopal Church, which was decorated with palms and daisies. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Dr. J. Carpenter Smith and the Rev. H. F. Waller.

The bride was attired in a robe of white satin, ornamented with point lace and pearls. Her veil was fastened with a diamond crescent, a gift from the bridegroom, and fresh orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Daisy Jackson. She wore white organdie and carried pink sweet peas. The bridesmaids were Miss Annie Koonz of Jersey City, Miss Mazie Wright of Bayside, L. I., Miss Frances Oakley of Brooklyn, and Miss Lillie Bell of Bayside, L. I. The bridesmaids wore gowns of yellow and green organdie. They carried baskets of daisies.

The best man was Charles Titus of Flushing. The ushers were Herold Koonz, Harry Bell, Scott McKnight, Frank Covert, Ernest Murray, and Brinton Bell.

After the ceremony a reception was held at 242 State Street, Flushing, the home of the bride.

Van Riper—Roeck.

Miss Christine Nilsson Roeck and John Spanton Van Riper were married last night at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Celine Roeck of 248 West Forty-fifth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. F. Smith of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross.

The bride, who is a tall and graceful young woman, wore a gown of white satin with court train. The trimming was of point lace worn by her mother as a bride. She carried white roses and lilies of the valley.

Her maid of honor was Miss Eugenia Magrath, who wore white Dresden silk and carried a bouquet of daisies. The bridesmaids were Misses Martha Van Riper, sister of the bridegroom, and Estelle Canda. They were dressed in white dotted swiss, made over Nile green silk, and trimmed with valenciennes lace. Each carried a big bunch of daisies.

The best man was Charles L. Spanton of Paterson, N. J.

After the marriage ceremony there was a reception, followed by a dinner and a dance.

Perkins—Gayer.

The marriage of Miss Adela B. Gayer and George S. Perkins took place at noon yesterday, at the home of Alexander Dow of 1 West Eighty-third Street, the brother-in-law of the bride.

The bride was given away by her mother, Mrs. W. J. Gayer, formerly of Charleston, S. C. The drawing room was turned into a bower of flowers for the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. De Lancey Townsend of All Souls' Church.

A little girl, ten years old, Nina Starkweather, took the part of bridesmaid.

A reception followed the wedding. Among those present were George B. Perkins, Miss Perkins, Mrs. Herbert Anstey, Mrs. R. M. Wallace, Mrs. Edith A. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Starkweather, Dr. and Mrs. Denslow, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Thompson, Dr. Leeds, Dr. Ives Edgerton, Lorenzo Dow, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Dow.

The Senate Bond Committee Here.

The five members of the special committee appointed by the United States Senate to investigate the recent sales of Government bonds arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. They are Senator Harris of Tennessee, Chairman of the committee, and Senators Vest of Missouri, Platt of Connecticut, Walthall of Mississippi, and Jones of Nevada. Senator Jones is at the Waldorf, and the others are at the Hoffman House. Senator Harris said last night that the committee would hold an open session this morning at the Hoffman House at 11 o'clock. Mr. Belmont of the Morgan-Belmont syndicate, he said, would be the first witness. It is possible no others will be examined. "We may get through our business in thirty minutes, or it may take two days," said Senator Harris.

Shot Wife, Then Slew Himself.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Charles Emmler, a gasoline dealer, shot and fatally injured his wife and then killed himself with the same weapon this morning. The crime was the climax of a family quarrel and the husband's love for liquor. Mrs. Emmler was in the kitchen preparing breakfast when she was shot. Supposing her dead, Emmler entered a bedroom, barred the door, and killed himself.

Mr. Daly's Season in London.

Augustin Daly will open his London season on Saturday, July 11, with "The Countess Gucki," at the Comedy Theatre, now occupied by Sarah Bernhardt. The great success of "The Geisha," the Japanese musical play, now running at Daly's London Theatre, has compelled Mr. Daly to secure the Comedy Theatre to fulfil his annual London season.

Andrew H. Green Improved.

It was said at the house of Andrew H. Green, 91 Park Avenue, last night, that the Greater New-York Commissioner was very much improved. He had rested quietly during the day and evening.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—2:20 A. M.—216 West Sixty-fourth Street; torement; damage, $15.

—2:50 A. M.—501 East Eleventh Street; chimney; no damage.

—7:15 A. M.—97 Stanton Street; tenement of Bernard Meyer; damage slight.

—9:30 A. M.—210 West Twenty-ninth Street; dwelling of Annielo Cartote; damage, $5.

—2:15 P. M.—431 West Fifty-second Street; dwelling of Patrick Kelly; damage, $50.

—4:50 P. M.—51 Rutgers Street; J. Rapport; tenement; damage slight.

—5:30 P. M.—77 Henry Street; Samuel Viena; tenement; damage, $75.

—5:15 P. M.—216 Sixth Avenue; Pickup & Co.; restaurant; damage, $1,000.

—7:50 P. M.—158 Seventh Avenue; Charles Schavrian; cigars; damage, $1,000.

—8 P. M.—71 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

NEW COURAGE FOR TRUE DEMOCRATS

Continued from Page 1.

attributed to him a desire for a third term misunderstood the man.

Mr. Whitney received many notes and telegrams congratulating him on his determination to aid in the contest at Chicago.

COMMENDED BY DEMOCRATS.

What ex-Gov. Flower and Others Say of Mr. Whitney's Action.

Both the determination of Mr. Whitney to postpone his trip abroad in order to be present at the Chicago Convention and the statement of President Cleveland bearing on the money question met with commendation from prominent Democrats yesterday.

"Mr. Whitney will be very welcome as a delegate at large on a gold platform," said ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower. Democratic leaders in the East are reconstructing their views on the silver question. They are ready to give up that unwieldy tool of commerce along with lead, shells, and the skins of wild animals, which have been used for money.

"The South and West have been trying for a long time to combine against New-York on something, and they have at last done so on the silver idea. Whether the hard-money Democrats will be able to prevent that idea from controlling the convention I don't know, but I think we can. We are going to try our best at least, and the contest is not a hopeless one."

William F. Sheehan.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. W. F. Sheehan said: "Mr. Whitney's determination to stay and go to Chicago has done good at once. New-York Democrats are instantly encouraged. I am glad to hear it, for Mr. Whitney has great influence."

"What about his going as a delegate at large?"

"He would be elected unanimously by the convention, and I hope that he will accept the post."

William Steinway.

"I fully appreciate the importance of Mr. Whitney's resolve to abandon his trip abroad," said William Steinway. "I am very glad to know that he is to stay in the country, and that he will go to Chicago.

"This is a great gain for the cause of sound money, as he is an unflinching champion of the honest American dollar, and one whose counsels will be heeded in any proposition or plot to debase our National currency.

"I shall most certainly rejoice if the Democrats at the coming convention will express themselves as strongly and as forcibly as the English language will permit against the heresies of the advocates of free coinage and the attempt to debase our currency, which to-day, as I know by actual experience, passes in the great centres of the civilized world as does gold or a Bank of England note.

"A splendid, manly, straightforward statement," exclaimed Mr. Steinway, when he discussed President Cleveland's protest against Democratic action in favor of free coinage of silver.

"That statement of Mr. Cleveland's is just what one might expect of him. The President is sound on any question, and especially sound on the financial question.

"I think his utterances as published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES are to the point and timely. They are a bugle call for all the Democrats throughout the country."

John C. Sheehan.

John C. Sheehan said: "Tammany Hall and all good Democrats of this city will support Mr. Whitney for delegate at large. I shall be pleased to do so. It has been understood that Senator Hill, ex-Gov. Flower, and Senator Murphy would be three of the delegates at large. Mr. Whitney should make the fourth.

"The views of President Cleveland will be of great service to his party, and will show the direction in which the main fight must be made. All men will now understand the danger we are in, and what is necessary to be done. The statement is direct and powerful, and its publication will help the party greatly."

PRESIDENT'S WARNING IS TIMELY.

What Gustav H. Schwab and Others Say of Mr. Cleveland's Statement.

Gustav H. Schwab, in discussing the protest of the President respecting the money question, said yesterday:

"President Cleveland's statement is a patriotic and timely warning to the Democratic Party, and I hope the delegates to the Chicago Convention will give heed to his wise words.

"It does seem as if the Democrats who are for free silver will be brought to a halt by President Cleveland's words when he asks them if they deliberately intend to ingraft on the Democratic creed a demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"I think Mr. Cleveland is entirely right when he says this free-silver proposition will not attract a majority of the voters. I firmly believe with him that on second thought, and when properly instructed and educated, a large majority of voters will see that the free-silver doctrines are delusions, and do not contain the panacea for the ills of humanity that they are supposed to contain by the farmers and laboring men of the West.

"I do not know to what extent any effort made by sound-money Democrats or citizens in general to influence the action of the Democracy in favor of sound money will have a chance of success, but I do believe it is the duty of every Democrat to do what he can and to exert every influence he can in any direction to prevent disaster.

"Every sound-money Democrat and citizen, regardless of party—be he Republican, Democrat, or independent—hopeless as the struggle may now appear in a crisis of this kind, should not give up the fight until decisive action has been taken.

"I believe, however, that there should be either a firm and unequivocal declaration in favor of gold, or an equally straightforward declaration for free and unlimited coinage of silver, at Chicago. There should be no straddle, no compromise or equivocation on one side or the other, for the business men and the country in general demand that this question of the standard of value shall be decided now, and that the question at issue shall not be clouded by any equivocal phrases or half-way concessions."

Controller Ashbel P. Fitch.

"The protest of Mr. Cleveland against the ruinous free-silver delusion of certain Democrats," said Controller Fitch, "is very characteristic. It is strong and timely, and is just what we might have expected from the President. I do not think that anything could be added to it as an expression of his views and his determination to do everything possible to aid in the fight that we must make if we are to save the party from free-silver at Chicago.

"These silverites and deluded cheap-money men are not easy to convince. I had several years' experience in Washington trying to combat just such heresies, and I learned that the believers in them are set and determined and not to be turned without untiring efforts.

"Mr. Cleveland's strong protest will rally the sound-money men, and stir them to greater exertions both before and during the convention.

"Mr. Whitney's presence and personal labors will also be of tremendous service and will aid in furthering the end Mr. Cleveland has in view—the adoption of a gold plank at Chicago.

"I do not despair of final success. I believe in fighting to the last, and in this fight we feel that we have the welfare of the country at stake and should go in to win. I am very hopeful.

"The President has struck a good blow for his party at the right time."

J. Edward Simmons.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, said:

"I think that Mr. Cleveland's statement is timely and to the point. It ought to rally all the sound-money Democrats and cause them to fight their battle in the Democratic National Convention to the last ditch.

"No influence could be greater for good than the presence at Chicago of business men as delegates to the convention. Mr. Cleveland's statement ought to have the effect of bringing forward such men in New-York, and in other States where sound-money views prevail. Men of standing and character in the commercial community might help to avert the disaster of a declaration in favor of free silver by the Democratic National Convention.

"The whole question, as Mr. Cleveland's statement, in effect, points out, is whether the Democratic Party is to stand committed to a dollar worth 50 cents of its present value or to a dollar worth 100 cents. If the former plan is adopted, it will mean the demoralization of the Democratic Party and its desertion by thousands upon thousands of sound-money men who have hitherto followed its fortunes."

"Suppose you were a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, Mr. Simmons, would you feel bound by its action in case a free-silver plank were passed?" asked the reporter.

"That depends," Mr. Simmons replied, "on what the rules of the convention are understood to be. If a delegate is bound in honor to support the choice of the convention, he would be bound to carry out his pledge. But if that be the case, though I do not know positively that it is, business men in the East will refuse to go as delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. They will preserve their liberty of action and vote for the candidate who stands on the sound-money platform, even if he be the Republican nominee.

"Anything like a free-silver plank, or even a weak straddle, will be sufficient to turn away those Democrats who have always hitherto given their support to the party because it stood for honesty against dishonesty and for the maintenance of an existing standard of value as the medium in which previously incurred debts shall be discharged."

Charles W. Dayton.

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton considered it a most significant fact that Mr. Cleveland's statement and Mr. Whitney's decision to postpone his departure for Europe had occurred simultaneously. He considered Mr. Cleveland's statement to be most timely and important. With a right candidate and a right platform Mr. Dayton thought that the Democratic Party might still march on to victory.

Everett P. Wheeler.

Everett P. Wheeler thoroughly approved of Mr. Cleveland's utterances, and was of the opinion that they were most opportune and calculated to help the Democratic Party. The currency question was the only real issue before the country, he said, and everything else must be considered as secondary matter.

"If our followers will only heed Mr. Cleveland's timely advice," said Mr. Wheeler, "we still have a good fighting chance to win. I consider Mr. McKinley to be a very weak candidate, and if he wins, it will only be owing to the divisions in our ranks. From my personal experience gathered at the Chicago Convention of 1892, I know how conventions work, and I think that after frank discussion there is a good chance of a sound-money platform being adopted. But should this not prove to be the case, I have no doubt that our party will be involved in a disastrous defeat."

Louis Windmuller.

Louis Windmuller said: "Mr. Cleveland's warning is a good thing. If the Democrats at Chicago should adopt a silver platform, at a ratio of 16 to 1, or agree on a straddle, the sound-money Democrats will leave the convention and will hold a separate convention of their own, to prevent the disintegration of the Democratic Party. They will adopt a gold platform and nominate a first-class sound-money Democrat for the Presidency—either Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary Carlisle, or William E. Russell would be acceptable.

"The result would be to throw the election into the House of Representatives, in which event the Republican candidate would certainly be elected. Nobody can find any fault with President Cleveland's statement."

George G. Williams.

George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, although not a Democrat, is a believer in Mr. Cleveland. He said: "The statement issued by President Cleveland is a very sensible and pointed document, like all his public utterances. There is no doubt that it will have a good effect on business. It is to be hoped that Cleveland and Carlisle will keep up their fight for sound money."

PRAISE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt Hopes Democrats Will Heed the Warning.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, in discussing the statement of President Cleveland, said: "I think the President is perfectly right in making the protest in regard to the free coinage of silver and I hope that the warning will be heeded by the Democratic Convention.

"The only possible chance of success which the Democratic Party has in the coming election will be found to be in the nomination of a candidate of high character, whose record upon the money question is not open to doubt.

"In the coming election there is but one question, in the presence of which all past differences between the parties shrink into insignificance. The choice is to be made between the gold basis and the silver basis, and there is no intermediate ground whatever.

"If the country is placed upon a permanent standard of gold values, business will revive, confidence will be restored, and the end of the century will witness an era of great prosperity, which, indeed, has already set in in other portions of the world.

"If, on the other hand, the silver basis shall be adopted, the general distrust which now prevails will be intensified, enterprise will languish, and capital will leave the country.

"Unfortunately, the record of the Democratic Party on this question is not a good one. The majority of its representatives in Congress have either been openly in favor of free coinage of silver or disposed to coquette with the question under the guise of international bimetallism.

"As long ago as 1876 I pointed out the dangers of the proposition, which was made for the first time in the Forty-fourth Congress. But, from that time to the present, a majority of Southern and Western Democrats have only been prevented from doing mischief by combining the sound-money men in the two parties, sometimes in the Senate, sometimes in the House.

"To prevent the evils of debased currency, President Hayes and President Cleveland both intervened at a critical time to save the situation, and the country owed to them a great debt of gratitude.

"The final decision, however, will be made by the people in the next Presidential election, and, if the platform at Chicago shall be framed so as to advocate the free coinage of silver, or shall contain a straddle intended to propitiate the voters who are ready to debase the currency in order to defraud creditors, I, for one, shall not hesitate to vote for the Republican candidate on the platform which has been reported at St. Louis.

"I regard the tariff as practically a dead issue. I think the country is to be congratulated upon the opportunity which will probably be presented to decide for all time to come whether the business of this country shall be done upon a gold or upon a silver basis."

HIS STATEMENT ADMIRABLE.

Alexander E. Orr and Others Comment on the President's Utterances.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce, who lives at 102 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, said that President Cleveland's statement was an admirable one. It was only carrying out the financial policy of the President, he declared.

"If the Democratic Party is to be held together," said Mr. Orr, "it must take cognizance of President Cleveland's ideas. If the Democrats at the coming convention have a weak platform and the Republicans have a strong one, party lines will be ignored, and the issue will be between all those favorable to sound money and all those who stand for silver.

"If Mr. Whitney has decided to forego his trip to Europe and use the influence which I know he possesses in behalf of his party and sound money, which deserves to be upheld, he is doing a praiseworthy thing in my judgment, and his influence will have an admirable effect.

"Froth always finds its way to the surface. It appears at present that the silver movement is exceedingly powerful and the volume very large, while, after all, it is my opinion that it will show itself to have little depth."

Gen. Horatio C. King.

"I think the President expresses the sentiments of the Democracy of the East, and of a very large number in the party West and South, on the silver craze," said Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn, "and I am not at all sure but that if these combine and make as fierce a contest at Chicago as Mr. Platt has just made in St. Louis, the platform will declare for a gold standard. It is amazing to me that any party would dare to adopt any other course, for it must lead to certain defeat. The silverites and Populists make a great deal of noise, but the rank and file of the Democracy throughout the land are for honest money, and by honest money they mean the gold standard.

"I am not panic-stricken, and do not concede the election to the Republicans now, but if a majority of the delegates to the Democratic Convention commit the party to free silver, I see no prospect of success. The country is not suffering by reason of the tariff, but simply for the lack of faith in the value and stability of our currency. Capital is timid, and at the least apprehension of repudiation—complete or semi-repudiation in the form of a fifty-cent-dollar—it is hoarded. In consequence it is withdrawn from business activities and extensions; trade is listless, workmen are thrown out of employment, and there is universal suffering.

"It is quite as important for the country to be honest as it is for individuals, and the party that fails in this regard always is punished, and deservedly. There should be no issue on the money question in this canvass. The free coinage of silver is a financial idiocy, and is the precursor of National bankruptcy."

Bernard J. York.

Bernard J. York, the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Kings County, said: "I think President Cleveland's letter has borne fruit already. It will have the effect of keeping the party nearer together in the endeavor to make a strong fight to prevent the people at Chicago taking any action that would absolutely defeat the party in the Nation, as well as in the different States. It is never too late to do good.

"I believe there has been a great deal of noise and bluster on the part of the people who want silver, but I think the combatants of honest money will take a different view of the question when they get upon the ground at the convention."

James D. Bell.

James D. Bell, the Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, said: "As far as New-York is concerned, its position has been made in advance. We are one of the greatest commercial communities in the country. We buy goods, and must pay for them in the currency of the world, and the measure of that currency is gold. I read the letter of the President, and it struck me as being admirable in tone. The President contrived without being offensive to state what he regarded was the proper position for the Democrats of the Nation at this time to take.

"I am one of those who have not lost confidence in the Democracy. I still believe that when the National Convention actually meets, and has to decide the question, there will be a tendency in all quarters to endeavor to find a solution which will not place the Democrats of the East at a disadvantage in the Presidential canvass. It is altogether too early to think that the campaign for sound money is lost.

"I think the letter of Mr. Cleveland and the action of Mr. Whitney in remaining at home at this time will have a great effect on the intelligent people not only in the East, but in the South and West."

S. S. Whitehouse.

"Mr. Cleveland is a sincere man," said S. S. Whitehouse, one of the best-known Democratic lawyers of Brooklyn. "I believe his views on the sound-money question will have effect on the men who will attend the National Convention of the Democracy, and who will frame the party declaration of principles on the money question."

Andrew T. Sullivan, Postmaster of Brooklyn, in discussing the letter of President Cleveland, said: "Judging by the past record of our President and the stand taken by him on all measures of vital importance to his party and to the country at large, it was expected that a note of warning would be sounded by him to his party in the crisis that is now confronting us.

"President Cleveland never lacked the courage of his convictions nor the power of expressing his ideas in language that could not be misunderstood. I believe the letter will make its influence felt far and near in the present campaign."

HARLEM DEMOCRATS AROUSED.

Pleased with the President's Views and Mr. Whitney's Action.

At a meeting of the Harlem Democratic Club last evening, the President, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, in the chair, the following resolutions, offered by Charles W. Dayton, were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

The Harlem Democratic Club congratulates the Democratic Party and the people of the country upon the inspiring statement of President Cleveland upon the sound money question, issued by him yesterday, and also upon the fact that William C. Whitney has abandoned his European tour for the express purpose of joining the ranks of the Democracy at its convention, to be held in Chicago next July.

Resolved, That under such leadership the Democratic Party need not despair, but on the contrary should take courage and look for victory as against the nominee of the Republican Party, whose silence upon the all-absorbing issue of the day renders his convictions and future conduct a dangerous uncertainty.

Resolved, That Democrats everywhere should rally in the earnest hope that the fallacy "free coinage" may be made so plain that a sound money platform and a sound money candidate will be inevitable at the coming Democratic Convention.

GOLD MEN STILL HOPEFUL.

Believe Some Arrangement Can Be Made in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Democratic leaders who are opposed to free-silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 are still hopeful of accomplishing some results at Chicago which will defeat the purposes of the extreme silver men. The Eastern men have not been saying much of late, but they have gone on choosing pronounced gold-standard delegates in the States which they control. There are several contingencies for which they wish to be prepared at Chicago.

The extreme silver men, in their present flush of victory, probably do not realize the force of the pressure which will be brought to bear from every gold-standard delegation against the naked declaration for free coinage at 16 to 1. It will be represented to the free-silver men that, even if they have hopes of winning with a free-silver ticket this year, they cannot afford to destroy the party permanently in the great States of the Northeast—New-York, Connecticut, and New-Jersey—which have contributed so often to Democratic success. These representations, enforced by the eloquence and skill of all the Northeastern delegations, and those of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, are likely to have weight with other Northern delegations, if not with those from the South.

The sound-money men believe that they see several opportunities for breaking the force of the free-coinage current. The gold-standard delegates will number about 875, which will be about 150 less than the silver delegations, conceding to the latter the solid vote of Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, and all but a half dozen votes in Ohio.

It is believed by many shrewd politicians that Altgeld, in spite of his extreme views on some subjects, would be glad to see a platform adopted at the National Convention and a candidate named which would prevent the disruption of the party in Illinois. If this should prove to be his feeling a conservative financial platform might receive the solid vote of the Illinois delegation, which would be almost numerous enough to turn the scale against the advocates of free coinage at 16 to 1.

The Eastern delegations, more particularly those headed by loyal party men, are not saying much at present in regard to bolting, but some of them undoubtedly have such a contingency in mind in case they do not consider themselves fairly treated at Chicago. They believed, until after the Kentucky primaries, that the gold standard delegates would be in a position to manage the National Convention and force the silver men to bolt, if there was bolting to be done. They now realize that the silver men have an uncontested majority of the convention, but they will insist upon the fair treatment of contestants from States where there are two sets of delegates. If the threat should be carried out that the gold-standard delegation from Michigan be excluded from the convention, the gold men from other States would probably follow them from the convention hall.

The abolition of the two-thirds rule might also be made an excuse for bolting, but a bolt on this ground alone is perhaps less probable than one based upon unfairness in the settlement of contests. Chairman Harrity, Senator Hill, ex-Gov. Flower, William C. Whitney, Don Dickinson, Senator Vilas, and many other men of National prominence will conduct the battle at Chicago for the gold-standard delegates, and they do not expect to come away empty handed in regard to results.

SOUND-MONEY MEN PLEASED.

The President's Announced Position Causes Great Satisfaction.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The announcement of Mr. Cleveland this morning against the free coinage of silver caused much gratification among the sound-money men.

It is regarded in some quarters as an effort to strengthen the sound-money sentiment in the party, and nerve the gold men to renewed exertions at the State Conventions in Illinois and Ohio.

The fact that the gold men have not given up the fight is indicated by dispatches from New-York and Baltimore, stating that William C. Whitney and Senator Gorman of Maryland have reconsidered their determination not to attend the Chicago convention. Senator Gorman, it is announced from Baltimore, will attend the convention, and may be appointed in the place of President Homer of the Second National Bank of Baltimore, who has declined to serve.

The silver men declare that the President's announcement has come too late to change the current, if there ever was a time when it would have had any effect. Representative Bailey of Texas said to-day that the personality of the President had already been in the fight against free coinage, and that his statement could add nothing to his influence in the matter.

MAINE DEMANDS SOUND MONEY.

The Plank Indorsed by the Democratic Convention.

PORTLAND, Me., June 17.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. Chairman George E. Hughes of the State Committee called the convention to order and introduced Charles F. Johnson of Waterville, the Chairman of the convention, who spoke in favor of a gold money standard.

The following electors were nominated: Kimball Eastman of Westbrook, E. O. Greenleaf of Farmington, Charles F. Johnson of Waterville, W. S. Mansfield of Jonesport, W. G. Chadburne of Alfred, Edward D. O'Brien of Thomaston.

The following delegates at large to the National Convention were chosen: Dr. S. C. Gordon of Portland, John Scott of Bath, Frederick W. Plaisted of Augusta, and Charles L. Snow of Bangor.

The platform declares against class legislation; sumptuary laws which cannot be or are not equally and impartially enforced; interference with the local affairs of municipalities by the State for partisan or political purposes; abridgement of the free exercise of the right of suffrage by changing the method of preparing the ballot; unnecessary increase of the number of political offices, and advocates the provision of liberal means of free and universal education; no discrimination in appointment to public employment on account of religious opinion, and fewer hours for women and children laborers.

The following were chosen alternate delegates to Chicago: George E. Hughes, Bath; James W. Meserve, Buxton; Herbert W. Trafton, Fort Fairfield, and J. C. Lambert, Stockton. J. B. Madigan of Houlton presented the name of Edward B. Winslow of Portland as candidate for Governor, and Mr. Winslow was nominated by acclamation with great enthusiasm.

Edgar F. Hanson of Belfast made a strong speech for silver, but was called to order and desisted.

When the majority report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented it declared for a gold standard unless some other standard should be adopted by international agreement. A minority report favoring the placing of the two metals on an equality was also submitted.

This precipitated a hot fight, and the convention got beyond the control of the Chairman, everybody trying to speak at the same time. During the debate it was stated that the majority report was only adopted in committee by a vote of 7 to 6. Finally it was decided to take a vote by roll call of counties, and the result was that the majority report was adopted by a vote of 193 to 101.

SENATOR GORMAN MAY BE A DELEGATE.

Report that He Will Take Part in the Chicago Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—The fact that William C. Whitney has decided to postpone his trip to Europe in order to take part in the deliberations of the Democratic National Convention, caused the statement here this afternoon that Senator Gorman, too, would be a participant in the Chicago debate of gold versus silver.

The Senator, it is said, will accept the vacant position as delegate at large created by the declination of Charles C. Homer to serve in that capacity.

Senator Gorman has repeatedly asserted that he would not go to Chicago, but the impending fight over the financial plank of the platform to be adopted there has, it is claimed, caused him to change his plans. In speaking of the situation to-day one of Mr. Gorman's close friends said:

"Senator Gorman did his best in the State Convention last week to prevent any foolish action on the currency question. I think it is his duty to go to Chicago and use all his influence there to prevent the National Convention from committing party suicide. He has much influence with the Southern people, on account of his leadership in the Force bill fight."

NOT VOTES ENOUGH FOR BLAND.

But a Majority of the Arkansas Democratic Convention Favors Him.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 17.—The Democratic State Convention convened in this city to-day, with 748 delegates present. Col. Dan W. Jones of Little Rock was nominated for Governor without opposition. H. G. Bunn for Chief Justice, A. C. Hull for Secretary of State, Ransom Gulley for Treasurer, Junius Jordan for Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. G. Ritchie for Commissioner of State Lands, and W. G. Vincenhoiler for Commissioner of Mines, Agriculture, and Manufacture were also named.

A stubborn contest took place over the adoption of a resolution indorsing Bland of Missouri for President. The call of the roll developed that the "apostle of silver" had a majority of the delegates favorable to his candidacy, but the necessary two-thirds, in order to suspend the rules for the consideration of the resolution, were not forthcoming.

THE CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS.

Little but Permanent Organization Yet Accomplished.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 17.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning, and after perfecting a permanent organization adjourned until 3 P. M., when another adjournment was taken until 8 P. M. to enable the Platform Committee to complete its labors.

The Fourth Congressional Democratic District has renominated James G. Maguire of San Francisco for Congressman. The Seventh District has nominated L. J. Maddux of Stanislaus. The five other districts have postponed their respective nominations.

Idaho for Free Silver.

POCATELLO, Idaho, June 17.—The free-silver men had everything their own way in the Democratic State Convention, which met here yesterday. The platform adopted denounces President Cleveland and Secretary

AT LAST ST. MAXIM WON

HE DEFEATED BELMAR AND KEENAN AT GRAVESEND YESTERDAY.

Horses Ran over a Track That Was Muddy and Covered with Water—Eidolon, Lansdale, Roundsman, Royal Rose, Amanda V., and Jefferson Also Won the Races in Which They Were Contestants—Two Horses Out of the Suburban.

Yesterday's storm was a bit too much for even the most enthusiastic of the race-goers, and but few were at the Gravesend track to see the lot perform over the muddy course. The feature of the day was to have been the Brookdale Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, in which the unlucky St. Maxim was again to try to get to the front. He did it at last, and rewarded the faith of those who backed him, in spite of the crazy "tip" on that worthless brute, Keenan.

The race was to have been a sort of trial for the Suburban, as Keenan, Belmar, and Stephen J., all of which were announced as starters, are still left in the great event of the Coney Island Jockey Club. Stephen J. was scratched, but the other two went against St. Maxim. As a heavy rain began falling just before the race, and the track was fetlock deep in water, it was not much of a trial.

Keenan was made favorite for the race, people again thinking he was going to run up to his private trials. He flattered his backers by keeping in front for nearly a mile, St. Maxim running second and Belmar third. This was the order until the horses were well into the stretch. Then Taral shook up St. Maxim a bit, and he went to the front, Belmar following him, and challenging Keenan, after St. Maxim did. There was a driving finish, in which St. Maxim came out the victor, Belmar finishing strong enough to get the second money from Keenan by about a half length. There did not seem to be much Suburban timber in the lot, even with Lazzarone and Senator Grady added to the horses that have been declared out of the race.

The other events were commonplace affairs, with no particularly exciting incident.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Handicap for two-year-olds. Time—1:04.

1—Eidolon, C. H. Smith's br. c., by Iroquois—Hilda. 112 pounds, 3 to 1, and even 10 ..... (Doggett)
2—Set Fast, G. C. Jacobs's ch. f., 104, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2 ..... (Sheedy)
3—Euphemia L., M. F. Stephenson's b. f., 106, 8 to 1 ..... (Griffin)

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

Rotterdam, 108, 12 to 1, (Ballard;) Haphazard, 122, 11 to 5, (Taral,) Free Lance, 110, 4 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Yoldiz, 98, 20 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; penalties and allowances. Time—1:52½.

1—Lonsdale, Preakness Stable's ch. g., 4 years, by Linden-Elkhorn Lass, 102 pounds, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5 ..... (Griffin)
2—Doggett, J. A. Bennett's ch. c., 4, 110, 3 to 5 and out ..... (Doggett)
3—Relief, B. T. Littlefield's ch. c., 4, 102, 30 to 1 ..... (Waller)

Won by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

Tomoka, 8, 92, 20 to 1, (Keefe,) and Buckeye, 4, 102, 30 to 1, (Powers,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Bayside Stakes of $2,000 for three-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:42¾.

1—Roundsman, J. A. Bennett's b. c., by Inspector B-Hayti, 108 pounds, 8 to 10 and out ..... (Doggett)
2—Sherlock, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. c., 100, 7 to 2 and out ..... (Walker)
3—Barytone II., J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, ch. c., 104, 20 to 1 ..... (Lambley)

Won by a head; twenty lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-old fillies. Time—1:04.

1—Royal Rose, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. f., by Royal Hampton-Belle Rose, 115 pounds, 1 to 3 and out ..... (Doggett)
2—Florian, R. W. Walden & Son's ch. f., 115, 7 to 1 and even ..... (Taral)
3—Collateral, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 110, 10 to 1 ..... (Hill)

Won by two lengths; the same between second and third.

Courtship II., 110, 7 to 1, (Griffin,) also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Brookdale Handicap of $2,000. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:08.

1—St. Maxim, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. h., 5 years, by St. Blaise-Delilah, 124 pounds, 5 to 1 and out ..... (Taral)
2—Belmar, Preakness Stable's gr. c., 109, 2 to 1 and out ..... (Doggett)
3—Keenan, Blemton Stable's ch. h., 4, 118, 11 to 10 ..... (Griffin)

Won by a length; a scant length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Time—1:18.

1—Amanda V., J. E. Madden's ch. f., by Strathmore Lady Isabel, 97 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 ..... (Sloane)
2—Palmerston, W. P. Burch's ch. c., 100, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10 ..... (O'Leary)
3—Brilliancy, Preakness Stable's b. ..... (Gifford)

Won by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

Tenderness, 95, 4 to 1, (Hirsch;) Royal H., 100, 20 to 1, (Cassedy,) Trillette, 112, 15 to 1, (Evans,) and Boa Ami, 108, 20 to 1, (Ballard,) also ran, and finished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—Six furlongs. For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Time—1:17¾.

1—Jefferson, Erie Stable's b. g., by Buchanan-Pauline Lee, 97 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money ..... (Lambley)
2—The Dragon, C. Fleischmann & Son's blk. c., 100, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Griffin)
3—Belle Washington, C. T. Havenner's ch. f. 95, 6 to 1 ..... (Powers)

Vantanna, 92, 10 to 1, (Waller;) Helen H. II., 95, 15 to 1, (Coyle,) and Emotional, 99, 3 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—High weight. Handicap. Six furlongs. Mirage, 134 pounds; Kinglet, 115; Pitfall, 107; Illusion, 107; Tremargo, 100.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and sixteenth. Inquirendo, 107 pounds; Eclipse, 106; Tinge, 105; Captain T., 101; Domingo, 101; Augusta Belle, 96; Lodi, 94; Maple Prince, 82; The Druid, 82.

THIRD RACE.—Seaside Stakes. Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Lithos, 118 pounds; Hi Daddy, 103; Salvado, 101; Stachelberg, 98; Mistral II., 96; Passover, 96; Grey Bird, 93; Dr. Jim, 93; Talisman, 91.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile and a quarter. Dutch Skater, 106 pounds; Long Beach, 100; Lansdale, 97; Golden Gate, 90; Relief, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—Hempstead Handicap. For three-year-olds. Six furlongs. Margrave, 125 pounds; Intermission, 112; Hamilton II., 110; Sherlock, 107; Emotional, 100; Izmir, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap. One mile and a half. San Joaquin, 158 pounds; Addie, 155; Marcus, 150; Tom Moore, 147; Watchman 143; Ingot, 138; Thackery, 137; Mirage II., 135; Marble, 132.

Royal Hunt Club Won by Quarrel.

LONDON, June 17.—Pierre Lorillard started his filly Anisette in the race for the Royal Hunt Cup run at Ascot to-day, but she was unplaced. The race was won by Lord Rosebery's Quarrel, with A. Bailey's Gazetteer second and E. Hobson's The Tup third.

New Turf Guide.

The fourth number of The Official Turf Guide, with statistics of all the races run up to date, was issued last evening. It has a lot of information for racegoers, and is published by the Goodwin Brothers, at 1,440 Broadway.

GIDEON'S BULLETIN.

Cyclists Transferred to the Professional Class—Sanctions Granted.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—According to the bulletin issued by Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, Colin Kay of Brooklyn, H. P. Mosher of Plainfield, and E. F. Miller of Vineland, N. J., have been transferred to the professional class.

Albert Shock of New-York and George Van Amberg of New-York are suspended from all track racing for one year from June 12, for repeatedly riding in unsanctioned and women's races.

American professionals riding abroad will please note that the Halensee Track, at Berlin, and the tracks of Coburg, Cologne, Wurzburg, Dresden, Hamburg, Lautern, and St. Johann, Germany, have been blacklisted by the International Cyclists' Association and any races thereon must necessarily be unsanctioned.

Attention of race meet managers in and near Pennsylvania is called to one G. Merwig of Hasleton, now under suspension. Acceptance of his entry for July meets will render promoters ineligible to future sanctions.

SANCTIONS GRANTED.

July 4—Young Men's Christian Association, Northampton, Mass.
July 4—Portsmouth Bicycle and Athletic Association, Portsmouth, N. H.
July 18—Yale and Towne, Stamford, Conn.
July 20—Chester Bicycle Club, Chester, Penn.
July 4—F. M. Dampman, (Tioga Track,) Philadelphia.
June 18—Oscar S. Moyer, Menlo Park, Penn.
July 4—Red Bank Wheelmen, Red Bank-on-Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, N. J.
July 4—Elizabeth Athletic Association, Elizabeth, Penn.
July 4—G. W. Carr, Pittman Grove, N. J.
July 4—Letter Carriers' Association, Paterson, N. J.
July 4—Hammonton Athletic Association.
July 4—A. Putnam Woodward, Danielsonville, Conn.
July 4—Essex County Bicycle Association, Essex, Mass.
July 4—United Catholic T. B. A. societies, Worcester, Mass.
July 4—Crescent Park Cycle Track Association, Riverside, R. I.
June 27—Boyd Cycle Club, Worcester, Mass.
July 11—W. F. Searle, Peabody, Mass.

A Flourishing Bicycle Club.

ORANGE, N. J., June 17.—The recently organized bicycle club of the Young Men's Christian Association is already in a flourishing condition, and makes a start with a membership of about fifty. These officers have been chosen: Captain—Walter Jackson; First Lieutenant—George Travis; Second Lieutenant—Fred F. Colyer; Secretary and Treasurer—Frank Pettinger; Bugle Caller—Austin M. Knight; Color Bearer—Walter Mountain. The club is arranging to hold a five-mile bicycle handicap road race early in July, and Walter Jackson is Chairman of the committee to prepare therefor. The club will also entertain the Northern New-Jersey Young Men's Christian Association Wheelmen's League early next month.

Montclair Wheelmen's Runs.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 17.—The Montclair Wheelmen have the following runs scheduled: Thursday, June 18, 8 P. M., Maplewood; Saturday, June 20, 5 A. M., Asbury Park, (century run;) Thursday, June 25, 8 P. M., Paterson; Sunday, June 28, 3:55 A. M., Coney Island. A handsome medal will be awarded to every member who rides 1,000 miles in club runs during the season, with an additional bar for every additional 1,000 miles covered.

Lejeal Won the Road Race.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 17.—The postponed Memorial Day road race took place yesterday afternoon. Ten thousand persons were spectators, and there were 123 entries. The first prize was won by Archie Lejeal of Erie, Penn., in 4:7:35; distance seventeen miles. The second prize went to G. P. Fair of Carson City. Fifteen hundred dollars was hung up in prizes. All first prizes were bicycles.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—E. J. De Coppet, President of the Yellow Fellow Club, is making an extended tour through Southern France, and expects to return home in July. He reports that the riding there is very fine. In his absence, A. H. Wand is acting as President. Thomas S. Kirkbride, also of the Yellow Fellow Club, is making a tour through Germany on his wheel, visiting the principal German hospitals.

—The ordinance having gone into effect and signboards having been erected prohibiting coasting down the Palisade Avenue hills, a special effort will be made next Sunday to arrest all breaking the law, who will be fined $5. This notice is given that wheelmen can take along $5 in case they determine to coast.

—The East Orange Cyclers are preparing to hold road races early in July. The events will be a mile, handicap; a two-mile, handicap; a five-mile boys' race, all over the Central Avenue course. Five handsome prizes will be offered.

—The Lexington Wheelmen's mileage contest is getting very exciting and interesting. The leaders are pretty well bunched, having over 2,000 miles to their credit. They will have a run to Suffern, N. Y., next Sunday.

—Entries for the Kings County Wheelmen race meet at Manhattan Beach on June 27 close with A. R. Gardner, Kings County Wheelmen, Bedford Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn, next Saturday, June 20.

—The Summer night's festival of the Castle Point cyclers will be held on Friday evening, July 10, at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.

NEW-YORK'S ERRORLESS GAME.

Boston Won, Though, by Hitting at Opportune Times.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Boston, 6; New-York, 4.
Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 2.
Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 3.
Cleveland, 14; Louisville, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	30	16	.652
Baltimore	29	18	.617
Cincinnati	31	20	.608
Boston	27	19	.587
Philadelphia	29	21	.580
Washington	24	21	.533
Brooklyn	25	23	.521
Chicago	26	24	.520
Pittsburg	23	23	.500
New-York	20	29	.408
St. Louis	13	34	.277
Louisville	10	36	.217

BOSTON, June 17.—Boston beat New-York today in a slow game marked by glaring errors by the winners, and costly gifts by "Mike" Sullivan, who was tried in the box by the New-Yorks. Sullivan gave five men their bases in their first two innings, and in each forced in a run. The New-Yorks tied in the third and fourth, and Boston won in the fifth by good batting. A left-handed line-up used by Long and Davis's batting were the features. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Long, ss	2	2	1	3	1	H. Davis, lf	0	0	4	0	0
Hamilton, cf	1	1	1	0	1	J. Davis, 3b	0	4	3	2	0
Lowe, 2b	1	0	0	6	3	Tiernan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Duffy, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Van H'n, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Ganzel, c	0	0	6	1	2	Gleason, 2b	0	1	2	1	0
Collins, 3b	0	1	0	4	0	Conn'ton, ss	1	0	0	4	0
Bannon, p	0	1	1	1	0	Clark, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Tucker, 1b	1	0	1	9	0	Farrell, c	2	0	3	1	0
Dolan, p	1	1	1	2	0	Sullivan, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	6	7	27	18	7	Total	4	7	24	12	0

Boston	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6
New-York	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Boston, 3. Two-base hit—Tucker. Sacrifice hits—Dolan, 2; Lowe. Stolen bases—Hamilton, Duffy. First base on balls—Tiernan, 2; Gleason, Connaughton, Farrell, 2; Hamilton, 2; Duffy, Ganzel, Collins. First base on errors—New-York, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Dolan, 1; by Sullivan, 3. Wild pitch—Dolan. Struck out—By Dolan, 6; by Sullivan, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Chicago, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Hughey and Merritt; Friend and Dalley. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	—7

Base hits—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—King and McAuley; Carsey and Grady. Umpires—Messrs. Keefe and Weldman.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	3	0	3	0	4	0	2	2	0	—14
Louisville	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	—7

Base hits—Cleveland, 16; Louisville, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Wilson, Clapp, and Zimmer; Frazier and Miller. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 7. Batteries—Ehret and Vaughn; Donohue and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

The game scheduled between the Brooklyn and Baltimore Clubs was postponed owing to the rain.

Atlantic Games Postponed.

All the games in the Atlantic Baseball League scheduled for yesterday were postponed owing to the storm.

BUNKER HILL DAY YACHTING.

Open Regatta of the Massachusetts Club Off Nahant.

BOSTON, June 17.—The racing yachtsmen celebrated Bunker Hill Day by turning out in large numbers for the open race of the Massachusetts Yacht Club off Nahant. A fresh southwest breeze gave fine sailing in the afternoon, and some excellent sport was the result. A special class was made for the Herreshoff fin thirty-footers Handsel and Anoatok, and the thirty-five-footer Mabelle Swift, one of the Narragansett Bay cracks. The fins had the race to themselves, and the Anoatok, with a new and enlarged sail plan, reversed the verdict of last year's racing, and handsomely warmed the Handsel, leading her a couple of minutes at the finish of the twenty-mile course.

The other classes went ten miles, or once around the triangle, which the thirty-footers covered twice, and the old Cape cat Harbinger, with a new and larger mainsail, led the fleet all around the course in better style than ever Satanic won in the second class, and Arab in the third. Much interest centred in the race for the twenty-one-foot knockabouts, for it was the first appearance of the Cock Robin, the Herreshoff design in the class. She sailed a beautiful race with ex-Commodore W. P. Fowle of the Marblehead Corinthians at the stick, and won by three minutes over La Chica, last year's champion, and by four minutes over this year's boats Torpedo, Jack Tar, and Tautog.

The last named was deemed Cock Robin's most dangerous antagonist, as she had won handily from the others in previous races, but she was handicapped by a wretched start. Spinster, second boat in the class last year, was in last place, though she would have beaten Water Lily, a new boat, had the latter staid in until the finish. The boats will all meet again in the Dorchester open race off City Point next Saturday.

SEAWANHAKA CUP DEFENDERS.

Fifteen Half-Raters Entered for Next Week's Trial Races.

The trial races to select the yacht to defend the Seawanhaka Cup will be sailed next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday off the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubhouse at Oyster Bay. So far eighteen of the half-raters have entered, and they are likely to furnish three days' good sport.

The international races will begin on Monday, July 13, and the boat that makes the best showing in next week's races will be selected to sail against the yacht that Mr. Duggan is going to bring here from Canada. The entries, their owners, and the clubs they represent are as follows:

Yacht and Owner.	Club.
Manowtasquot, Regis H. Post	Great South Bay
Florence, E. Cohen	Tappan Zee
Init, F. M. Randall	Atlantic
Kittie V., Rasen Morse	Huguenot
Ideal, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	Seawanhaka
Die Hexe, S. C. Blalsdell	Knickerbocker
Two Step, Herbert Jennings	Indian Harbor
Glance, F. L. Downing	Indian Harbor
Maudeen, R. B. McManus	Harlem
Ulmec, W. W. Howard	American Sailing
Isabell, J. P. McQuaid	Tappan Zee
Gnome, F. M. Hoyt	Seawanhaka
Julie, J. Brown	New-York Canoe
Wiliada, W. G. Newman	Douglaston
Seghaya, H. C. Smith	Stamford
Paprika, C. S. Hoyt	Seawanhaka
Columbia, F. T. Wood	Fall River
Question, L. D. Huntington	Huguenot

AILSA AND NIAGARA.

Winners in the Royal Cork Yacht Club Regatta.

QUEENSTOWN, June 17.—The Royal Cork Yacht Club regatta was sailed to-day over the usual fifty-mile course from off Roche's Point around a flagboat off Poor Head, thence around Daunt's Rock Lightship and back to the startling line, three times around, finishing at the harbor off the clubhouse. The first prize was £100 and the second £25. There was a fine northwesterly breeze at the start. As the Satanita arrived only this morning, she could not be got in readiness, and therefore did not start. The Ailsa led the Britannia across the starting line.

The Niagara and the Isolde sailed over a course of 28½ miles for a prize of £20, the Isolde allowing the Niagara 15 minutes. The Isolde carried away something at the start, and the Niagara won the race, finishing at 3:16:12. The Isolde finished at 3:07:28.

The Ailsa finished the race for large raters at 4:30:45, and the Britannia crossed the line at 4:34:28. The Ailsa won on corrected time by 8 seconds.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 17.—Passed East—Steam yachts Narada, Henry Walters, and Vision, F. H. Benedict. Schooner yachts Amorita, W. G. Brokaw, and Iroquois, Henry C. Rouse. Sloop yacht Penguin, George E. Brighton.

Passed West—Steam yacht Freelance, F. A. Schermerhorn. Schooner yacht Mon Reve, Edwin P. Baugh, Jr.

The rater Dorothy, No. 2, H. P. Whitney, was hauled out on Robinson's ways to clean and paint. The rater yacht Norota, Frederick M. Hoyt, and thirty-footer Departure, C. Barnum Seely, was hauled out at Wood's yard to clean and paint bottoms.

Arrived here this afternoon from New-York and came to anchor: Steam yachts Wawa, James A. Stillman; Esperanza, A. S. Van Wickle; Musme, J. M. MacDonough; Asahi, Bayard Thayer; Hera, Ralph N. Ellis; Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea. Cutter yachts Tiara, Fred P. Sands; Eldonion, C. E. Diefenthaler, and sloop yacht Swannanoa, Stephen Loines.

Schooner yacht Sea Fox, Alanson Tucker, arrived here this morning from the eastward.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 17.—Schooner yacht Fortuna, ex-Commodore Hoyt, and sloops Perl, Theodore Zerega, and Guinare, John E. Dwight, sailed westward to-day.

Steam yachts Cosette, Joseph Whitall, and Duquesne, Theodore Hostetter, arrived.

Other yachts in port to-night are steamers Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Seakonnet, Frederic Sheldon, and Beatrice, Ogden Goelet, and sloop Yvette, Joseph Hopkins.

OARSMEN AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Cornell's Boys Unload Their Shells and Prepare for Work.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 17.—The air was heavy and hazy this morning, but the water was smooth, and the crews of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Harvard took their usual practice.

The Cornell crews did not practice in the morning, but went out this afternoon after getting things in shape about the boathouse and quarters. Headed by Coach Courtney, the oarsmen marched to the Central-Hudson station at 9 o'clock this morning and unloaded the three shells from the baggage car in which they came from Ithaca. The shells were launched from the Main Street dock and towed by rowboats to Cornell's quarters.

Cornell is very popular in Poughkeepsie and vicinity, because so many of the townsmen are graduates from that university. Red and white ribbons sell freely in the stores, and the oarsmen receive a hearty greeting whenever they appear on the streets.

Prof. Coolidge left the Harvard quarters for Boston this morning, having finished all the examinations yesterday.

Mr. Mumford coached the Harvard freshmen this morning from his launch. He made the youngsters show their good points on starts and stretches. Attention was paid to a clean even catch, which is a weak point with the Harvard freshmen.

The Columbia launch has been repainted again, and Guy Richards was able to use it this morning. He put the "Varsity eight to work practicing starts. All reports to the contrary, both the Columbia crews appear to be in fine trim and doing good work.

AMERICAN WHIST LEAGUE.

To Meet at the Oriental Hotel Next Week.

CONEY ISLAND, L. I., June 17.—Preparations are well under way at Manhattan Beach for the reception and entertainment of the members of the American Whist League, which will hold its sixth annual session at the Oriental Hotel from June 22 to 27, inclusive. The Executive Committee will meet at the hotel on Saturday to complete the arrangements. Accommodations have been requested for 500 persons, but Manager Silleck of the two hotels at the beach can only provide for 300. The others must seek quarters elsewhere.

This is confidently expected to be the most notable gathering of whist players ever held. All of the leading American players will be present. The meeting is under the auspices of the Brooklyn Whist Club, which will present a magnificent trophy, to be played for on the opening night of the session, and there will be nine contests for the six days. Three trophies awarded in previous sessions will be played for, and five matches will be tests of the skill of individual members.

Henry Jones, better known as "Cavendish," and W. H. Whitfield, the famous English players, have accepted invitations to be present.

BICYCLES.

YOU SEE THEM ON WHEELS EVERYWHERE

THE 20TH CENTURY
BICYCLE HEADLIGHT
AND DRIVING LAMP.

BETTS PATENT HEADLIGHT CO., 17 Warren St., N. Y.

1,000 NEW BICYCLES, $35.
GUARANTEED GOODS.
500 New Boys' Wheels, $19 up.
750 SECOND-HAND MACHINES, $7 UP.
Liberty $22, Falcon $23, Crescent $25.
Victor $10, Columbia $10, Raleigh 22.
Tourist $19, Imperial $23, Ormonde $19.
Carrier Tricycle $49; foot pumps 50c.
ALSO NORWOOD, BELLIS, STOCK TONS, ERIES, GENDRONS, RELIANCE, AT REDUCED RATES.
We exchange Your Old Bicycle.
Nonpareil Co., 10 Barclay St., Near Broadway, in Basement.

Columbia Bicycles
SALESROOM
306 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEAR 31ST STREET.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
"Cool Corner" ideas for warm weather.
Factory Prices.

BICYCLES.

The Spalding Bicycle $100
Net. No Deviation.
Same Price to All.

This is a genuine $100 wheel and has never been sold for less. We have "so-called" high grade wheels that other manufacturers list at $100 which we are glad to sell at $40. They are a bargain at this price, but not worth $100.

A large stock of Second-hand Wheels, from $10 to $50, including Columbias, Ramblers, Gendrons, Olympics, etc.

When purchasing a bicycle insist upon it being fitted with the Christy Anatomical Saddle. No dealer will lose a sale on account of your preference and you are sure to have the perfect saddle. Bicycle Sundries of every description at cut prices.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
126, 128, 130 Nassau Street.

The Greenwich Wheelmen
took prizes for handsome appearance at the Bicycle Carnival at Madison Square Garden last week. They rode

Pierce Cycles

We will sell these wheels, which have been only slightly used and are practically as good as new, at

$65.00 Each.

There are only a few of them, so call at once.

GEO. N. PIERCE & CO. Estab. 1865
105 CHAMBERS ST., New-York.

A substantial guarantee of the excellence and reliability of
REMINGTON BICYCLES
is the eighty years' record of Remington products. Remington reputation has been secured and increased by superior quality and proficiency of workmanship. Catalogue free.
REMINGTON ARMS CO.
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
59TH ST. AND GRAND CIRCLE.
BROOKLYN BRANCH:
338 FULTON ST.
HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
313-315 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK CITY.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

The week ending June 20 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria,* via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

FRIDAY.—At 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship American, (letters must be directed "per American.")

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne;") at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam;") at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.;") at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia;") at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla;") at 1 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Wilcannia, (letters must be directed "per Wilcannia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matters, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Petit Goave, per steamship Delaware.

FRIDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 7:30 AM for La Plata countries direct, per steamship Bellaura; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos";) at 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Alliance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Alliance";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpan, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 1:30 PM for Brazil direct and for La Plata countries, via Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos per steamship Asiatic Prince, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Asiatic Prince";) at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SUNDAY.—At 6 AM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Fluminense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Fluminense.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, Switzerland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

§TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan (per steamship City of Rio Janeiro from San Francisco) close here daily up to June 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 20 at 7:30 AM. 11 AM, and 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia,) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 20 and up to July 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 5 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 12, 1896.

BICYCLES.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD.
BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURAN'T McLEAN & CO., 296 Broadway.

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club

SPRING MEETING.

June 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
SIX RACES TO-DAY at 2:30 o'clock.
Special trains, via L. I. R. R., direct to Grand Stand. From 34th St., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40, 1:00, (Parlor Car,) 1:20 P. M. From foot Whitehall St., N. Y., half hourly from 11:10 A. M. to 1:10, 1:30.
From Brooklyn Bridge, via 5th Av. Elevated without change, half hourly from 11:53 A.M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY"
Daily except Sundny.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex).8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.
VIA SOUND LINES.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:00 P. M.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., foot of Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Good Showing of the New-York Central for the Fiscal Year.

The financial statement--partly estimated--of the result of the operation of the New-York Central Railroad for the year ending June 30, 1896, shows gross earnings of $45,-902,000, an increase over the previous year of about $2,500,000. The operating expenses for the year just closing were $30,458,000 as compared with $28,810,443 in 1895. The net earnings are stated at $14,604,000, which is about $950,000 larger than in the preceding year.

After paying all fixed charges and 4 per cent. dividends for the fiscal year of 1895-6 there remains a surplus of $31,000, as against a deficit the year before of $1,217,-656.

For the quarter ending June 30 the gross earnings of the New-York Central were $10,770,000, the operating expenses $7,240,-100, and the net earnings $3,530,000. The increase in net earnings for the quarter is about $535,000.

North Hudson Railway's Rights.

Vice Chancellor Stevens, in Jersey City, yesterday refused to grant the injunction asked for by the Hoboken Council to prevent the North Hudson Railway Company from relaying its tracks in Washington Street, Hoboken. The Vice Chancellor said that the North Hudson Railway Company derived its powers from the charter of the Bergen Turnpike Company, which it succeeded, the necessary amendments for the change from a turnpike to a horse railroad having been made by the Legislature in 1858 and 1874. These amendments not only empower the company to keep its roads in good repair, but absolutely requires it to do so. The company is not required to ask the city's permission.

Syracuse Street Railways.

At the session of the State Railroad Commissioners in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday an application was considered from the new Syracuse Railroad Company for the privilege of acquiring and reconstructing the lines and property of the old Syracuse Street Railroad Company and the Syracuse Consolidated Railroad Company. Counsel for the first-named company said that the other corporations were not in good condition to operate the lines, and were willing to relinquish control of the lines in question. A certificate from the Railroad Commissioners, however, was required. Decision was reserved until June 29.

Pacific Mail-Panama Contract.

C. P. Huntington said yesterday that the delay in signing the contract between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company did not mean that the agreement had fallen through. He knew of no reason why the contract should not be signed, and believed that it would be signed very soon. Certain parties interested had been out of town, he said, and the delay probably had no other significance than that some minor details still remained to be arranged.

Affairs of Atchison.

There is good reason to believe that the office of First Vice President of the Atchison system will not be filled, but that when D. B. Robinson retires to assume the Presidency of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road, the position will be virtually abolished. After July 1 President Ripley will be the head of the operating department of the system, with General Managers Frey, Wade, and Yoakum of the Santa Fé, Southern California, and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railways as his lieutenants.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—It is authoritatively announced that owners of Oregon Improvement bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 have signified their willingness to unite in requesting the reorganization committee to modify its plans, and also to demand some guarantee that a just proportion of the new securities and cash realized from assessments will be acquired by the successor company, provided that a majority of bonds, not less than $3,500,000 to make the protest effectual, shall be obtained.

—The Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad Company is the new name to be given to the old Port Royal and Western Carolina, now part of the Charleston system, which is controlled by Gen. Samuel Thomas and Thomas F. Ryan.

—An editorial announcement appears in the Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner that an annual pass is offered as a prize by the Pennsylvania Railroad to the farmer along each of its divisions whose farm presents the best appearance.

—E. T. Affleck, formerly Division Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, has been appointed Western Coal and Coke Agent of that company, with headquarters in Columbus, Ohio.

—Vice President Merrill of the Erie Railroad, accompanied by General Superintendent Fitch and Chief Engineer Buchholz, has been making an inspection of the lines in this State.

—Since the 1st of last January 126 railroads in this country have earned gross, $189,-758,648, an increase over the corresponding five months of 1895 of $12,397,571.

—J. R. Wood, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines West, is in this city looking after the interests of the Vandalia line in the matter of differentials.

—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen are to have a mass meeting in Elmira next Monday, to which the families of members are invited.

—William S. Nevins, formerly of the Lehigh Valley, has been appointed Contracting Freight Agent in Buffalo of the Great Northern Steamship Company.

—A route has been decided upon for the proposed Butler and Pittsburg Railroad, and it is said that bids for construction are to be invited at once.

—There is talk of transferring the headquarters of Division Engineer Van Hoesen of the New-York Central from Rochester to Buffalo.

—Gross earnings of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad for the second week in June show an increase of $8,904.

—St. Paul's gross earnings for the second week in June show an increase of $72,200.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad, was in this city yesterday.

—S. R. Calloway, President of the Nickel Plate Line, is in New-York.

Brought the Cook in Chains.

The bark Nellie Smith reached this port yesterday with Henry Johnson, the negro cook, in chains and Mark French, the mate, just recovering from an ugly wound in the head. The trouble occurred just before the ship sailed. The mate attempted to get from Johnson some liquor which he had, and Johnson struck him with an axe.

Col. Waring at His Office Again.

Col. Waring was well enough to be at his office for awhile yesterday. He says he is all right again.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Country

Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get **free** at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fare, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 344, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 92 East 14th St., and 13 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, "Eagle" office, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. **ILLUSTRATED HOMES**, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 585 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL.

OPENS JUNE 27.

Kaaterskill Mountain,
Kaaterskill Park,
Kaaterskill Lake,
Kaaterskill Falls.

Four Hours from New-York.

EVERY CONVENIENCE OF A CITY HOTEL. DIRECT RAILROAD ACCESS. ELEVATION 3,000 FEET. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE. For information address or call on

W. H. PARKE,
HOTEL WALDORF, NEW-YORK.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open June 20. 3½ hours from New-York.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Catskill, N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS.

THE ANTLERS,
On Raquette Lake.

Now open until Oct. 15th. The most naturally attractive lake in the Adirondacks; in the heart of the wilderness; good boating and bathing; the best fishing and hunting; beautiful walks; charming scenery; cottages of from two to eight rooms for rent; special reduced rates until July 15th and for the season. Address

C. H. BENNETT, Prop.

WAYSIDE INN

AND COTTAGES,
LAKE LUZERNE,
Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.

Warren Co., N. Y. June 20th to October 1st. Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.

THE CHATEAUGAY.

Superb scenic location. Elevation, 1,650 feet. Absolutely no hay fever. All out-of-door sports. Terms moderate. C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN

AND COTTAGES,
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.—Recent improvements include electric lighting. Open June 1st. Pamphlet and terms on application to JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y., or FRED. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.

THE BERKELEY,

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. All modern improvements. Send for circular.

WILLIAM A. DENISON.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

THE MANSION HOUSE,

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Location unexcelled for healthfulness and scenery; moderate prices. C. A. FERRISS, Manager.

NEW-YORK—Lake George.

THE LAKE HOUSE.

The finest hotel in the Adirondacks. White waiters, electric lights, ballroom, billiard room, bowling alley, baseball ground, dirt tennis courts, &c. W. W. BROWN, Lessee and Proprietor, Lake George, N. Y.

WHY NOT Spend your outing at picturesque Hulett, Lake George, N. Y.? Excellent hotel and cottages. An entertainment for every day of season For booklet address HENRY W. BUCKELL, Prop., Hulett's Landing, N.Y.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE,

Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

THE CROSBYSIDE,

Lake George. Superbly located. Open June 8 to Oct. 1. Terms, $12 to $21 a week. A. H. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

THE HILLSIDE HOUSE,

Hague, N. Y. Opens June 1. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,

Near Lake George. Dry mountain air. Beautiful scenery. All amusements. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. S. T. Birdsall, Prop., Glen Lake, N.Y.

TROUT HOUSE, HAGUE, N. Y.—New addition of 14 rooms; boating, bathing, fishing; lawn tennis; livery. C. H. WHEELER, Prop.

HOTEL UNCAS, LAKE GEORGE, Silver Bay, N. Y.—Everything new. References. SMITH SEXTON, Proprietor.

NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
America's Famous Health and Pleasure Resort.

Hotel Earlington,

THE LARGEST, BEST, AND MOST MODERN.
Opens June 20th.

St. James Hotel.

Moderate Rates. First-class in every particular. Now open.
Illustrated pamphlet on application.

E. M. EARLE & SON,
New-York office: Hotel Bristol, 5th Av. & 42d St.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.

SPRING HOUSE
AND
BATHS

OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER.

New-York Office: Windsor Hotel. T. R. PROCTOR.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
THE KENDALLWOOD.

SEASON OF 1896 OPENS JUNE 1.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS. NEAR THE FAMOUS SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS.
GEORGE W. TUNNICLIFF, Owner & Prop.

NEW-YORK—Saratoga.

POPULAR PRICES.

GRAND UNION HOTEL
Saratoga Springs,
NOW OPEN.

Transient Rates $4 per day and upward.
Special Terms per week and season.

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel

and Steamboat Line, Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Famous for its fish and game dinners. Book of views mailed free. T. C. LUTHER, Prop.

WORDEN'S HOTEL.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Open year round. Elevator, steam heat. Rates, $3 per day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Season of 1896. Open June 15 to October 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & PERRY.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.
MANHATTAN HOTEL
NOW OPEN.

SEE TIME TABLE, EXCURSION COLUMN.

Oriental Hotel opens June 20. Address Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

The Arverne

ARVERNE BY THE SEA, LONG ISLAND,
Will open for the season June 27.
Call or address,
ARTHUR R. WOOD,
Everett House, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.

"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 192, 950, and 1,216 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R. (Brooklyn); or send two (2) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York.

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BOARD.—170 Remsen St., 262 and 280 Henry St., between Joralemon and State, Brooklyn Heights. Handsomely furnished rooms; first-class table and attendance; dining room on parlor floor; reference required; houses under same management.

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CHAMBERMAID.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to secure a place for her chambermaid and waitress, (Scotch Protestant girl,) who is thoroughly competent and trustworthy; three years' city references. 349 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork, and assist with any other work; willing and obliging; city reference. Call, Thursday and Friday, at 59 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid; will assist with waiting; steady place preferred to wages; country; good reference. Reliable, Box 853 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a smart girl as chambermaid, waitress, or to do housework; willing and obliging; city or country; city reference. Scott, 92 West 80th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid; assist with other work; city or country; city reference. Call, for two days, at 281 West 16th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady leaving town wishes to find situation for waitress; will assist with chamberwork; good references. 40 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Present employer can heartily recommend a good, faithful girl as chambermaid and waitress. 40 East 76th St., Thursday or Friday.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Irish girl, lately landed, to do light chamberwork and waiting in private family, or go as kitchenmaid. 38 West 40th St., basement door.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent, reliable girl; private family; can do sewing; best city reference. 331 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and assist with waiting; country or seashore; best refercences. B., 230 East 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to assist laundry work; city references. 916 6th Av., store.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country. Call, present employer's, at 24 West 45th St.

Cooks.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—In a first-class private family's country seat by a young Swedish couple; wife as first-class cook; man is good carpenter, or, if necessary, as useful man; disengaged July 1; can furnish references. A. B., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By American Protestant woman in private family as first-class cook or housekeeper; can furnish reference. Call, three days, at 904 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By first-class private family cook; understands the business thoroughly; good baker; plain and fancy catering; by day, week, or month; reference. 203 West 41st St.

COOK.—By young woman in a first-class private family as first-class family cook in all branches; first-class baker; first-class reference; city or country. 308 West 43d St., Farley's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; willing to assist with coarse washing; country preferred; best city references from present employer. 19 West 90th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; all kinds soups, meats, desserts; breadmaker, and thoroughly understands making butter; good city reference. 261 West 49th St.

COOK.—By experienced woman; week or month; has best city and country references. K. G., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understands her business; pastry and baker; best city reference. Cook, 162 West 32d St.

COOK and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to secure places for her cook and waitress; city or country. 119 East 60th St.

COOK.—By respectable Swedish woman; excellent cook; private family; wages between $40 and $50. 304 East 55th St. Mrs. Sjoberg.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; can give best city references. A. W., Room 10, 181 Waverley Place.

COOK.—By first-class cook; German, French, and American cooking; city or country; reference; no cards. 238 East 56th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; city or country; excellent city references. 434 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in small, private family; city reference. 163 West 62d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable colored woman, day's work; best references. H. G., 491 Columbus Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By Swedish woman to work by day or week; good laundress; any kind of work; reference. 812 East 86th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter and draper; ladies' and misses' suits, fancy waists, skirts; remodels; reference; terms, $1.50. Miss Campbell, 240 East 35th St.; no cards.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER STOPPING BUSINESS would like position as dressmaker in some private family for the Summer in some country place. French Dressmaker, 78 West 48th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—To grown children; German; first-class American and English references. Ellen, Box 358 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A French lady out of situation, care of widower's or gentleman's home. 243 East 22d St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl; general housework; good washer and ironer. 222 East 84th St. Porter.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent and experienced Protestant; good hairdresser; an excellent seamstress; sew by hand and machine; understands her duties thoroughly; has best city reference from last employer. Call or address, for two days, 5 Park Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By middle-aged French maid; competent in all her duties, and dressmaker; would do work in exchange for a home for the Summer; best reference. Louise, Box 308 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By French seamstress and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city or country; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Louise, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; competent in all her duties; accustomed to travel; city reference. A. M., Box 17, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and manicuring; best city reference. Martin, 891 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks both French and German; city references. Lucie, 152 West 25th St.

MAID.—By maid who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; speaks French and German; city references. Lucie, 152 West 25th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, or CHAMBERMAID and and nurse.—By competent German; best references; city or country. Call, Amelia, 753 6th Av., 43d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Excellent in all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; best city reference. 14 East 66th St., present employer's.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a laundress, more family washing at home; superior work; prompt and careful delivery; good references; send postal; will call. Tippett, 533 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in a private family, with first-class reference; city or country. 308 West 43d St.; Farley's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family; excellent reference from last employer; country or city. 156 West 28th St.

Nurses.

BABY'S NURSE.—With good city reference; is good seamstress; willing to go to country. 74 Charles St.

NURSE.—By a respectable colored woman as nurse; understands the care of children from infancy; willing, obliging, and patient; sixteen years' reference from last employer. Call, Wednesday, 17th inst., 205 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse, who thoroughly understands care of infant from birth; no objection to travel; first-class city reference from last employer. 985 6th Av., third bell.

NURSE.—By young French girl, speaking English, as nurse to grown children and to do light chamberwork or plain sewing; city reference. I. G., 427 7th Av.

NURSE.—By a young lady as French nurse; willing and obliging; will help with light chamberwork; good reference. 247 West 29th St.; ring Dubois's bell.

NURSE or MAID.—By a first-class North German nurse from Hanover, or as maid to young ladies; teaches German; best references. F., 357 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Lady desires to place a very superior infant's or young child's nurse; French; takes charge from birth; invaluable for delicate child; highly recommended. 139 East 34th St.

NURSE.—By refined, experienced North German nurse; fluent French; best city references. M. N., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—As nurse to lady or gentleman; trained in massage; personal references. Care Eddy, 345 West 59th St.

NURSE.—By a competent French nurse; take care of grown children; will travel; good references. Boccard, 85 West 104th St., second floor.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress and mind one or two children; willing to assist at chamberwork. M. M., 258 West 35th St., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—German; six years' references. F. F., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID, and COOK.—Temporary places wanted for competent waitress, chambermaid, and cook; present employer can be seen. Call, from 10 to 12, at 14 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to get a situation for her waitress, whom she can recommend very highly. Call at present employer's, today and to-morrow, 69 Park Av., between 10 and 1.

WAITRESS.—By good competent waitress in private family; understands waiting thoroughly; best references; present employer's. 110 East 39th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; willing to go in country, as family is closing house. 990 Madison Av., corner 77th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS, &c.—As waitress or chambermaid; city or country; present employer can be seen. 188 East 26th St.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly experienced Englishwoman; takes butler's place; best references. G. L., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a competent waitress or chambermaid in private family; excellent reference. 166 West 28th St., second floor.

WAITRESS.—Lady would like to place a waitress; highly recommended. Apply, at present employer's, 31 West 51st St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. A., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE and CHIROPODIST.—Young lady wishes few customers at home or out. Ring La Grange's bell, 211 West 21st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—German; thoroughly experienced; in private family; sober, industrious, and willing; conscientious, neat appearance; city or country; excellent city reference. Brehm, 415 Western Boulevard.

BUTLER.—By single young man; English-trained servant; is also first-class valet; London and city references from prominent families. W., 137 East 31st St.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; thoroughly experienced, in private family; will make himself useful; is willing and obliging; best city references. William, Box 380 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or STEWARD.—By colored man in private family or yacht; thoroughly competent to take position; good city references. Ryland, 355 West 36th St.

BUTLER and COOK.—By first-class French couple; both competent in their duties; private family; personal references. D. G., 224 West 36th St.; Ambery's bell.

BUTLER.—City or country; competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; first-class reference. John S., 262 West 35th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By first-class butler and cook; thoroughly-trained English servants; just disengaged; city or country; best references. L. G., 225 East 45th St.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler and valet in first-class private family; excellent city references. A. S., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Strictly sober, honest, willing, and obliging; thoroughly competent in every detail. A. B. C., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Swede; in private family; willing and obliging. S., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in a private family; city references. H. Kaiser, 342 East 84th St.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler; first-class family; best references. 28 East 32d St.

SHIP BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; knows the cellar work in all branches wines, champagnes, cordials, liquors, and whiskies, and all kinds drinks; can take full charge of cellar, hotel, club, or family; city or country; good references. E. S., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By man and wife to take care of gentleman's place; wife, cook; man, butler and valet. E. A. J., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF PLACE.—By English couple; no family; care of gentleman's place; man good horseman and gardener; wife good housekeeper; well recommended. Field, 149 Adams St., Brooklyn.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class city coachman; held present position three years; family going to Europe; previous position twelve years; strictly sober, honest, civil, and obliging; understands care and management of first-class establishment. Lonegan, 200 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Held present position three years; family going to Europe; held previous position twelve years; sober, honest, civil, and obliging; careful city driver; understands care and management of first-class establishment. Lonegan, 200 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, carriages; gardening, milking, poultry; excellent references; Swedish; willing, sober, trustworthy; moderate wages; country preferred. Industrious, 338 West 15th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses highly recommends thoroughly experienced, stylish appearing, temperate, obliging, trustworthy, married man, with moderate expectations. Present employer's, 5 East 52d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a very reliable man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; excellent city driver, and will make himself useful; country preferred; best city reference. Ryan, Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; four years' references; will be found willing and obliging; on a gentleman's country place. F. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman to go to country; English; married; no family; good reference. Dawson, care of Mr. Ollrich, 78 High St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By first-class young Englishman; age, 30; is a trained groom; willing and obliging; leaving on account of death; reference. Hay, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; married; no family; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; sixteen years' best references; city or country. G. P., 896 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—By competent and reliable man; experienced driver; first-class references; four years with last employer, who can be seen. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By single Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; sober; good city driver; good city reference, written and personal. J. S., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; has first-class reference from present employer; understands his duties; good, careful driver. R. Boothe, 70 West 83d St.

MORE SHOT FOR SCHEELE

DEFENSE IN FLEMING TRIAL USING THE CHEMIST AS A TARGET.

A. H. Heppner Tells His Story—Says the Doctor Said to Him, "I Have So Fixed Matters that She Will Be Found Guilty Whether She Is Guilty or Innocent"—Dr. W. G. Thompson Does Not Believe Arsenic Caused Mrs. Bliss's Death.

The prosecution in the Fleming trial has laid great store by its star witness, Dr. Walter T. Scheele. His evidence was considered a matter of essence. The defense went after Dr. Scheele on Tuesday, and followed up the attack yesterday.

The principal witness yesterday was Albert H. Heppner. He is a friend of Wilckes. That was necessarily damaging to a degree, but it was counteracted in a way by the witness's straightforward account. To outsiders, if not to the jury, there was much that was convincing in the unhesitating way he answered in the affirmative the damning question put to him by Mr. Brooke:

"Did Dr. Scheele say to you: 'My reputation depends on this case. I have so fixed matters that she will be found guilty whether she is guilty or innocent'?"

"He did," affirmed the witness.

Timothy J. Dooley was the first witness called in the morning session. He did not respond, and Mr. Heppner was summoned to the witness stand. He came in, a middle-sized man, with pompadour hair, eyeglasses, and the general air of one who recognizes the serious phases of life when he sees them.

Mr. Brooke took the witness in hand, and asked him when and where he had first met Dr. Scheele. Witness designated the Harbor Hotel, in Whitehall Street, as the place, and April of this year as the time. He had had a conversation with Dr. Scheele then which had lasted two hours, he said.

"During that conversation," Mr. Brooke asked, "did Dr. Scheele say to you:

"My mistake all along has been that I have been on the side of the defense, which has hardly a chance compared with the prosecution, before which stands all the mighty machinery of the Police Department. I have conceded that in this instance. I have told you a reputation is what I am after, because my personal condition is hopeless. I want to go to Germany two years hence, where my surroundings will be more sympathetic. By going back to Germany with a great reputation, I will have a position far in advance of what I would have if I remained at home. I am the prosecution in this case. I have convinced Dr. O'Sullivan that there is but one way for him to do, and that is to come to us and help us. We have made up such a strong case that there is no hope for this woman. I rest easy, and if success is the reward of merit, I will get a good deal of merit. Let me tell you under the seal of professional confidence that things are fixed in this case."

The question was a long one. Mr. Heppner leaned his head to one side and looked puzzled, and then asked that it be put again. The stenographer read it.

"He did not use that language," said the witness, slowly. "He spoke the German tongue, but that is the translation of what he said."

Mrs. Fleming, who had been leaning forward with wide-stretched eyes and parted lips, listening intently to what was said, sat back in her seat and a smile broke over her face. Mr. Brooke turned half around and nodded to his client, and his face, too, wore a smile—one of triumph. Then Mr. Brooke asked:

"Did Dr. Scheele then say to you: 'My reputation depends on this case. I have so fixed matters that she will be found guilty whether she is innocent or guilty?'"

"He did," was the unhesitating response.

"Then I thought it was time for me to be going," Mr. Heppner added, with amusing naïveté. Several in the audience saw fit to laugh, and one laughed not wisely, but too well, and was put out.

In reply to another question put by Mr. Brooke, the witness said he had told Dr. Scheele that he had queer ideas about getting a reputation. Scheele, according to the witness, answered that it was a good way, and that the District Attorney had intrusted him with half of the stomach of Mrs. Bliss, with instructions to analyze it.

"'Then you are all right,' I told him," said Heppner. "'Yes,' was Scheele's alleged reply; 'I am.'"

The light of battle was shining in the eyes of the District Attorney when he arose to cross-examine the witness. In ten minutes the witness had smashed the most important part of the case which the prosecution had built and had done more to turn the tide of sentiment toward the accused than the prosecution could hope to offset unless it succeeded in discrediting the witness. Mr. McIntyre sought to find an opening by repeating what Heppner had said about Scheele's alleged boast, "that he had also convinced Dr. O'Sullivan to come over to our side."

"Now," said Mr. McIntyre, "that conversation was in April. Don't you know that Dr. O'Sullivan was not in the case in April?"

"I know nothing about it. I only say here what Dr. Scheele said to me there. I have no interest in the case."

"Do you mean to say," Mr. McIntyre demanded, "that Scheele said to you after an acquaintance of four hours, 'Let me tell you, under the seal of professional confidence, that things are fixed in this case'?"

"I am not aware what his motive was," Mr. Heppner replied; "or why he did so, but I know that was what he said. I had been introduced to him as a doctor, but I corrected that impression, and told him that I was not a doctor."

"Don't you know," Mr. McIntyre began, in his quick, disconcerting way, "that you said a little while ago that you considered Dr. Scheele as an eminent expert in chemistry, and that—"

Mr. Heppner smote off the end of his brittle talk by interpolating:

"Oh, he is a good chemist. But he got outside of his technical knowledge when I was talking to him in the Harbor Hotel."

Upon further questioning, Mr. Heppner declared that his first impulse was to go to the office of the District Attorney and divulge what Dr. Scheele had said to him, but he had been advised not to do so by a newspaper man named D. Schoenlein, who said he would be laughed at and kicked out if he went there.

In reply to another question, the witness said that he did not need the corroboration of the two women to whom he had been introduced by Scheele at the Harbor Hotel.

"Why don't you need the corroboration of the women?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"Because I believe that this jury will believe myself," replied Mr. Heppner, with emphasis.

"Did you ever meet the defendant at the bar?"

"No, Sir."

"Were you ever at Terrace Garden with her and another woman?"

"No, Sir; I was not."

The witness said that he was introduced to Ferdinand Wilckes in August, 1895.

"What caused you to make your statement?" asked the Recorder.

"I felt that it was my duty to come here and tell the jury what I heard, in order to prevent Scheele, after making such statements, from testifying in the future as an expert."

"You said that Dr. Scheele, in the alleged conversation, used these words: 'I have so fixed matters that she will be found guilty, whether guilty or not.' Did he use these words?"

"He did not use the word 'fixed,'" said the witness.

"What did he say then?"

"I think the translation of the word would be 'arranged.'"

The Recorder then directed that three copies of the stenographer's minutes be handed to the jury. This was done and the Recorder then directed the witness to repeat what Dr. Sheele said to him in the Harbor Hotel. The jury followed the witness from the minutes. Juror No. 3 asked that the witness repeat the conversation in German. The Recorder said he could not permit this to be done.

"I will ask the witness," said Mr. Brooke, "to repeat the conversation in German."

The witness did so and his words were taken down in longhand.

The witness was dismissed from the stand and recess was taken. Mrs. Fleming, the accused, was among the first to return to the courtroom. She seemed anxious to avoid notoriety and was brought in when the corridors were comparatively deserted. The throng that had been haunting the halls of the Criminal Court Building had disappeared for the nonce and there were only a few of the morbidly curious there to look when she was led back over the bridge of sighs to resume her seat in the courtroom.

Mr. Heppner was called to the stand again, when the court attendants called "Hats off!" and rapped for order.

"Was the English version, in your opinion, a correct translation of what you gave in German?" was the first question asked by Mr. Brooke. Mr. McIntyre objected, and the objection was sustained. The translation was in evidence. One of the jurors arose and asked Mr. Heppner if Mr. Wilckes was present when witness was advised not to go to the office of the District Attorney. Mr. Heppner said he was.

The next witness was Timothy J. Dooley of Hoboken. He testified that he would not believe Dr. Scheele under oath. Mr. Dooley said he was a stenographer in the Hoboken City Attorney's office.

Dr. William Gilman Thompson, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city, and now resident physician at Bellevue Hospital, was the next witness called for the defense. Dr. Thompson said he was a Professor of Therapeutics and Clinics in the University of the City of New-York and was a practicing physician.

"You are a member also of the Society of American Physicians?"

"Yes, Sir.

"And that society is limited to one hundred members?"

"Yes, Sir."

Dr. Thompson said that during his professional career he had seen twenty or twenty-five cases of acute arsenical poisoning. He had also seen cases of ptomaine poisoning, and when asked to define what was meant by "ptomaines," he said that ptomaine poisoning could be produced by eating lobster, clam chowder, shell foods, and bad meat.

"You have had some experience yourself of ptomaine poisoning?" asked Mr. Brooke.

"Yes, Sir. I have been poisoned myself by eating clam chowder."

The reply seemed a startling one—startling because of its direct relation to the crime of which the prisoner is charged. The witness was asked to describe his symptoms. Nausea, vomiting, great prostration, and coldness of extremities were given among the symptoms. These were the symptoms shown by Mrs. Bliss before her death.

Mr. Brooke then put a hypothetical question and got into trouble with opposing counsel and with the Recorder. The question was several hundred words in length, and described in detail the case of the woman who is believed to have died from eating poisoned clam chowder. Mr. McIntyre promptly objected, and the question was put in another and a more condensed form.

"Assuming," Mr. Brooke said, "that all the facts in the hypothetical question were proved, was death, in your opinion, due to acute arsenical poisoning?"

"No, Sir," was the reply of the witness.

"What was death due to in your opinion?"

"It was due to shock and heart failure."

"Would the symptoms described in the hypothetical question be consistent with ptomaine poisoning?"

"Yes, Sir, they would."

"Would the symptoms be consistent with cholera morbus?"

"Partially so, I think."

The witness also testified that the symptoms would be consistent with Bright's disease.

"State whether a person suffering from Bright's disease is not more susceptible to ptomaine poisoning than a person who is not suffering from that disease."

Mr. McIntyre objected, and the question was ruled out.

In reply to another question, the witness said that in his opinion in a case of acute arsenical poisoning, the "stomach should be washed and an antidote administered" at once.

Mr. Brooke's object was to show that Mrs. Bliss was not properly treated when she was sick.

Dr. O'Sullivan, the medico-legal expert, took the witness in hand after Mr. Brooke was through with him.

After a half-dozen questions dealing with problems of chemistry, Dr. O'Sullivan turned to Mr. Brooke and asked:

"Do you seriously offer this man in evidence?"

Mr. Brooke was on his feet at once.

"Did your Honor hear that?" he asked of the Recorder. The Recorder shook his head, and Mr. Brooke added, speaking with much feeling: "This man," pointing a finger at Dr. O'Sullivan, "asked me in the hearing of the jury if I seriously offered Dr. Thompson as an expert. Such remarks should not be allowed."

The Court thought so, too, and Dr. O'Sullivan apologized.

Continuing the examination, Dr. O'Sullivan asked:

"Don't you know that cooking destroys the tonic activities of ptomaines?"

"I don't know," replied the witness.

"Well, I do," said the medico-legal expert, who immediately read from a medical authority on the subject.

"You said you suffered from ptomaine poisoning?"

"I said I was poisoned from eating clam chowder—and I supposed it was ptomaine poisoning."

"You only supposed it?"

"Yes, Sir."

"There is a distinction, I believe."

Mr. Brooke jumped up and objected to this line of examination.

"This may be very learned, but I can't see what connection it has with this case," he asserted.

The Recorder, however, overruled the objection, and Dr. O'Sullivan was allowed to continue on the even tenor of his way.

"Was it through your arterial system the ptomaines circulated?"

"I don't think I can answer that question."

"Why, doctor?"

"It would require a post-mortem examination to tell that."

"I am very glad the post-mortem was not necessary in your case," said Dr. O'Sullivan, with a smile.

The witness said that he read the hypothetical question propounded to him by Mr. Brooke this morning in the courtroom. It was prepared when he saw it.

The testimony of Wilbur F. Rawlins, the next witness, was unimportant; that is, all that Mr. Brooke succeeded in extracting from him was unimportant. The senior counsel for the defense was so hedged in by objections that little information could be had from the witness. The examination had to do with prescriptions.

These were placed in evidence. Mr. Brooke also offered in evidence two prescriptions which Prof. Witthaus had filled at the same drug store in May last. Mr. McIntyre objected.

"I propose to show that Prof. Witthaus filled a prescription for subnitrate of bismuth at the drug store and analyzed it. We want to show what he found."

The Recorder overruled Mr. Brooke. Dr. Bullman's prescriptions all contained subnitrate of bismuth.

Owing to the frequent objections of Mr. McIntyre, the testimony of Archibald T. Moore, the next witness, was similarly devoid of importance.

Prof. Rudolph A. Witthous, the well-known expert chemist, was the next to be called. The defense, by dodging objections, got a few replies from the witness which were to the effect that it would be impossible to divide a human stomach into four parts, each having to a decimal the weight of the other, and then Dr. O'Sullivan took the witness over the rocky road of cross-examination. For nearly two hours there were dreary mazes of alkaloids and reagents, mineral and organic substances, chemical anayisis, and what not, and finally toward 6 o'clock the Recorder cut the matter short and adjournment was taken.

Mr. McIntyre received the following on a postal card yesterday:

Re Scheele, Place Kruger's Saloon, May 7.

Scheele, who is a fierce and aggressive Jew hater, attacked the Jews in the presence of some of his present persecutors, was forced to leave the place, and in the street had to run for his life. Kruger, Goetze, and Lachman, (who is the prompter of them,) were present, all Jews except Kruger. Mansfield, who is an aggressive Jew, heard of it the next day—therefore all this hated Jewish conspiracy. JUSTICE.

The examination will be continued to-day.

VETERANS IN ASBURY PARK.

Everything Prepared for the Grand Army Encampment.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 17.—The Grand Army veterans began to arrive to-day. All the buildings here and in Ocean Grove are decorated. An immense grand stand has been erected in front of the Commercial Hotel for the reviewing officers. The parade to-morrow afternoon will be headed by Department Commander Henry S. White. There will be 114 posts in line. It is expected that there will be about 4,800 men in the procession.

In the evening there will be a campfire in the Ocean Grove Auditorium. At the campfire there will be music and singing. There will be addresses by Department Commander Henry S. White, National Department Commander I. M. Walter, the Rev. George M. Mingins, Past Department Commander Charles Burroughs, and Gen. James Rusling. The election of officers will occur on Friday. There are a number of candidates for Department Commander. Most of the other offices have several aspirants for them.

There was a meeting of the Council of Administration at 8 o'clock to-night. The report of Adjt. Gen. Terhune showed 114 posts and 7,860 members. This was a gain over last year of 548.

H. B. BEECHER'S EXPLANATION.

Wrote Out an Insurance Application, but Did Not Sign F. S. Bond's Name.

The trial of Henry Barton Beecher on a charge of forging the name of Frank S. Bond, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, to an alleged application by the railroad company for insurance in the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, was continued in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Fursman.

L. C. Lathrop of the firm of Lathrop, Smith & Ogden, testified that in the latter part of 1892 his firm bought several hundred shares of the insurance company's stock from Beecher, Schenck & Co., paying over $100,000 for the shares. Shortly afterward Beecher, Schenck & Co. bought the stock back. The money in the meanwhile might have been used to swell the company's assets in its annual report.

John H. Flagler, a member of the Finance Committee of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, testified that he saw the report which contained the alleged forged application. On the basis of the report a dividend had been declared.

E. C. Converse, another Director of the insurance company, corroborated Mr. Flagler.

David N. Carvalho, the expert in handwriting, testified that the alleged forged signature of "F. S. Bond" was in the handwriting of the defendant.

"Do you ever make mistakes?" asked Mr. Wellman, counsel for the defense, on cross-examination.

"Yes, Sir," the witness said.

"You were mistaken when you said the late President Garfield wrote the famous 'Morey letter?'"

"Yes, Sir," the witness replied.

The defense introduced several witnesses formerly connected with Beecher, Schenck & Co., who testified that it was not an unusual thing for the company to receive applications for insurance which were not signed by the parties to be insured.

Vincent R. Schenck, one of the members of the firm, testified that the defendant was a solicitor for clients for the firm, and was out of town most of the time. Mr. Taylor, who had charge of the office, is now in Colorado, he said.

Daniel T. Aimes, an expert in handwriting, said the alleged forged signature was not in the handwriting of the defendant.

Henry B. Beecher took the stand and testified that he asked F. S. Bond in the Fall of 1892 to take out a policy insuring his road against losses by collisions or other accidents. Mr. Bond would not agree to it then. The witness reported to the firm that he was negotiating with Mr. Bond to take out a policy, but that the negotiations were not completed. The witness filled out an application for insurance, but did not sign the name F. S. Bond. He did not know who put it on.

His examination was not completed when court adjourned for the day.

WATCH JOBBERS TO ORGANIZE.

Plan of an Association to Regulate Prices on Their Goods.

Efforts have been made for a number of months to organize a new association of watch jobbers throughout the country. In speaking of the matter yesterday, J. H. Noyes of 192 Broadway told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he had been requested by the New-York watch jobbers to make a canvass of the trade to bring about an agreement looking to uniform prices in American watches.

Mr. Noyes wished it understood that the new association was in no sense a trust. The new association would have a twofold purpose, he said; first, to organize in a permanent manner all the legitimate jobbers of the country, and, second, to secure for them a legitimate commission.

A similar organization disbanded some years ago. But as the jobbers' profit has steadily diminished since then, the idea of organizing the new association gradually gained support.

As a result of the inquiries made by Mr. Noyes among the jobbers of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Pittsburg, it has been decided to hold a National convention in New-York City about July 15 for the purpose of organizing the new association. According to the plan proposed, the essential features of the association will be as follows:

Membership will be open to every dealer in the wholesale watch or jewelry business who keeps a stock of American watches, movements, and cases in proportion to the amount of his general business. Each member of the association shall place with the Secretary during the month of January in each year a true and complete printed copy of his price lists of all American watches, watch movements, and gold-filled, silver, and base metal watch cases in which he deals, and shall not make any change whatever in the list without first communicating the change to the Secretary.

The officers and Directors are to urge both manufacturers and retailers to do business with those jobbers who are members of the association.

Each manufacturer is to pay to the Treasurer of the association on the first day of each month a sum equal to a certain per cent. on his price list of all goods purchased of him by members of the association.

The plan, it is declared, does not provide for any regulation of the output or for any combination of manufacturers.

P. J. GLEASON'S DOG CATCHER.

The Day the Mayor Appointed Him He Took His Honor's Dog.

"Corkey" Lee, the dog catcher of Long Island City, was reappointed by Mayor P. J. Gleason Tuesday afternoon, and late Tuesday night started out on his renewed official career by catching the dog of the big Mayor.

Mayor Gleason was dozing in a chair in front of his office, on Front Street, with his big Irish setter Nigger lying beside his chair. Nigger is well known to nearly every one in Long Island City, and when the Mayor was not watching, the dog started toward Miller's Hotel. When it reached the hotel, "Corkey" Lee came along. The dog had no license on, and, seizing it, Lee tied a string around its neck and started for the pound.

Mayor Gleason heard a noise in the direction of the hotel, and on looking that way saw a crowd fighting with the dog-catcher over his dog. He got up hurriedly from his chair and went to Nigger's rescue, but "Corkey" Lee did not want to part with the animal. Mayor Gleason told him it was his dog, but the dog catcher said it did not make any difference whose dog it was, because there was no license attached around the dog's neck, and therefore he should be taken to the pound. Mayor Gleason, however, did not want to lose his dog, and after considerable persuasion "Corkey" gave up the animal.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' CONVENTION.

American Society Will Meet in San Francisco June 29.

The American Society of Civil Engineers will hold its twenty-eighth annual convention at San Francisco, Cal., from June 29 to July 3. In answer to a circular issued by the Executive Committee in April, 142 members signified their intention to attend the convention. Twenty-seven of these reside on the Pacific coast and 104 east of the Mississippi River.

According to the programme arranged, the New-York members of the society will leave this city on Monday at 6 P. M. On reaching San Francisco they will spend the first five days in and around the city. The opening session of the convention will be held Monday, June 29. On July 3 they will leave for Monterey and visit the "big tree groves." Seven different tours across the continent have been arranged by the committee, so that members of the society will have the advantage of a number of different routes to chose from.

The meetings of the society will be held in the audience hall of the Academy of Sciences, which has been secured for this purpose. The following committee of members residing in California has charge of all local arrangements: George E. Gray, Chairman; George H. Mendell, W. G. Curtis, James D. Schuyler, and William B. Storey, Jr.

L. P. HANSEN'S SKULL CRUSHED.

Fell to the Street Through a Fourth Floor Window of a Hotel.

L. P. Hansen, thirty-five years old, a crockery and glassware dealer whose business place is at the corner of Third and Main Streets, Fremont, Neb., and who is a member of the City Council of that town, was almost killed by a fall from the fourth-story window of the Hotel Danmark, at 84 Greenwich Street, this city, early yesterday morning.

Mr. Hansen arrived in town late Tuesday night from Nebraska and took a room at the Danmark, conducted by S. Straus, a friend of Hansen. He was assigned to a room on the top floor, and, after a brief conversation with Mr. Straus, in which he told him the mission he was on, retired. Shortly after 1 o'clock Policeman Gray of the Church Street Station, who was at the corner of Greenwich and Rector Streets, saw a man lying on the sidewalk. He immediately awakened the proprietor of the hotel, who saw it was Mr. Hansen. An ambulance was hurriedly sent for and the unconscious man was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. His skull is fractured and his face is badly lacerated. Dr. Stivers entertains no hope for his recovery.

Mr. Straus said Hansen undoubtedly fell out of the window accidentally. His bed was near the window, and, in his sleep, he must have rolled out into the street. In his fall Hansen struck an iron girder of the elevated road structure, and then bounced to the top of the show-window casing of the hotel store. The force of the man's body striking the casing broke it.

In Hansen's pockets were found a quantity of jewelry, a ticket for a passage to Europe on the steamship New-York and return, besides a sum of American and foreign money.

Mr. Straus said that Hansen told him before retiring that he had received a letter from his mother in Denmark saying she was ill and likely to die, and he was on his way to see her. Hansen has a wife and several children, whom he left in his Nebraska home.

Mr. Hansen had been constantly watched by the hospital physicians for signs of returning consciousness, and yesterday afternoon he opened his eyes and looked about in wonderment at his surroundings.

Superintendent Knoll of the hospital was called, and after assuring Mr. Hansen that everything possible would be done for him, asked if he should telegraph to Fremont for the patient's wife to come here.

The sufferer was speechless, but his face brightened up at the suggestion, as he nodded assent.

A telegram was at once sent to his wife, and later the reply came:

"Oh, my husband, how are you? Must I come?"

Another dispatch came later stating that Mrs. Hansen was about starting from her far-away home, in what might well be termed a race against death, for the physicians say that, while Mr. Hansen may survive his injuries, yet he may relapse into unconsciousness and die at any moment. He became unconscious again last night.

The jewelry found in his clothing he had purchased as presents for his relatives at his old home, and included gold and silver watches, gold and hair chains, gold scarf and breast pins, and other small articles.

KNOCKED DOWN BY LIGHTNING.

Harry Michaels's Narrow Escape from Death in City Hall Park.

There was an electrical display about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the lower part of the city, and a man was knocked senseless by a flash of lightning in City Hall Park and a flagpole was struck.

The victim of the lightning was Harry Michaels, a young salesman at 128 Greenwich Street. He was walking along the Park Row side of City Hall Park, when there was a sudden flash of lightning, and he fell unconscious to the sidewalk. Many persons who saw him fall thought he had been killed, and there was great excitement in the neighborhood.

Oscar M. Lipton assisted Michaels to his feet, and carried him across Park Row to his café in THE TIMES Building. He labored over Michaels nearly an hour before the young man was sufficiently revived to walk. He said he thought the lightning flash passed within a few feet of him, so that he escaped its full force. His escape from death was a narrow one.

The flagpole that was struck was on the roof of the Gerken Building, 90 and 92 West Broadway. The lightning tore a splinter three feet long and two inches thick from the pole, ran down the iron braces to the pole's base, and was conducted through the building to the ground. The only damage was to the flagpole.

MRS. GEORGE W. POST'S FINANCES.

Has an Income of $12,000 a Year, but Cannot Pay Small Judgments.

George W. Post was a witness yesterday in the City Court in supplementary proceedings brought against his wife, Mrs. Virginia Post, by the Gorham Manufacturing Company. The company has secured a judgment against Mrs. Post for $423.66 for jewelry supplied to her in August, 1895.

Mrs. Post testified some time ago that, although she is in receipt of an income of $12,000 a year under the will of her father, James Brady, she nevertheless had no means of satisfying the judgment.

Mr. Post testified that he had not been employed in any business for twenty years and that the income of his wife was entirely used up in paying the expenses of their household. He was asked whether he and his wife profited from any income that his two sons held. He said that one of his sons had an income of $3,000 a year, but that he was at Trenton College. The witness said the other son boarded with him and paid $120 a month for his board. Mr. Post said his wife had mortgaged her house to her mother, Mrs. Jane C. Hicks, for $4,500. He also said that there were several judgments against his wife which she was unable to pay.

Judgments of several thousand dollars are said to have been lodged with Maurice B. Blumenthal, who is the receiver for Mrs. Post's property.

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

H. C. Fahnestock Foreman for the June Term of the Circuit Court.

The June term of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court was opened yesterday morning, and the following Grand Jury was impaneled:

Harris C. Fahnestock, (Foreman,) Vice President of the First National Bank; William P. Robertson, broker, 7 Nassau Street; Richard D. Schell, insurance, 46 Cedar Street; Emanuel S. Ullmann, furs, 105 Mercer Street; George S. A. Young, insurance, 50 Wall Street; John Rau, 72 West Fifty-sixth Street; Charles H. Pinkham, Jr., Treasurer, 120 Broadway; Edwin Parsons, merchant, 15 Broad Street; John C. Maben, broker, 24 Broad Street; Robert H. Robertson, architect, 160 Fifth Avenue; James L. Aspinwall, architect, 367 Fifth Avenue; T. Monroe Davis, dry goods, 85 Leonard Street; Justus Oesterlein, wines, 5 New-York and Brooklyn Bridge; Thomas L. Scovill, President, 32 Park Place; Augustus Nathan, broker, 6 Wall Street; William V. Martin, butter, 108 Chambers Street; John H. Dye, real estate, 73 West Eleventh Street; Charles W. McAlpin, tobacco, 150 Avenue D; Siegmund J. Bach, glass, 390 Washington Street; John K. Farwell, dry goods, 115 Worth Street; Adolph S. Ellison, trimmings, 103 Greene Street; Lawrence P. Bayne, coffee, 97 Front Street, and Josiah W. Dudley, fruit, 179 Reade Street.

Judge Benedict presided at the opening of the term.

ONE HUNDRED LIVES ENDANGERED.

Incendiary Attempts to Burn a Tenement.

A fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, was discovered in the cellar of the five-story tenement 216 West Sixty-fourth Street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and for nearly an hour there was intense excitement among the colored tenants. Mrs. Silas Harris, whose apartments are on the first floor, heard some one in the cellar about 1:30 A. M., but thought it was a man who lived in the house. The noise ceased soon, and a few minutes afterward the rooms were filled with smoke. Mrs. Harris aroused her husband, and then gave the alarm to the others in the building, while Mr. Harris chopped a hole in the floor with an axe. With the assistance of others he poured quantities of water through the hole and had extinguished the flames before the firemen arrived.

Fire Chief Gicquel and Capt. Cosgrove of Engine Company No. 40 notified Fire Marshal Hollister, who will try to capture the supposed firebug.

A TRUANT SON CAUSES TROUBLE.

Mr. Walsh Will Be the First to Pay a Fine Under the School Law.

Three children were charged with truancy in the Centre Street Court yesterday, and the father of one of them was held in $100 bail for trial in the Special Sessions Court under the amended compulsory education law.

The law provides as follows:

Every person in parental relation to a child between the ages of eight and sixteen years in proper physical and mental condition shall cause the child to attend upon instruction, or present proof by affidavit, that they are unable to compel the child's attendance. A violation of the requirements of this law is deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $5 for the first offense, and for each subsequent violation a fine not exceeding $50 or thirty days' imprisonment.

The three children arraigned in court yesterday were William Walsh, thirteen years old, whose father keeps a butcher's shop at 112 Roosevelt Street, and Mary and Philip Billotto of 105 Washington Street.

It was the father of young Walsh who was held for trial, being the first one so held under the compulsory education law. His only excuse was that he was too much occupied with his business to see that the boy went daily to school. Attendance Officer Locke said he had warned Mr. Walsh in November, and that the boy had been a truant most of the time since. Mr. Walsh, it is said, will plead guilty in the Special Sessions Court and pay his fine. He thinks his arrest will have a good effect on his boy.

Mary Billotto appeared to be about thirteen years old and not particularly bright, but her father swore that she was eighteen years old. The mother said the child was born in 1873.

"That would make her twenty-three years old," exclaimed Magistrate Flammer.

"Yes," replied the mother; "Mary is twenty-three years old."

"Why, then, does she wear short dresses?" asked Agent King of the Gerry society, who, as an expert, placed the girl's age at thirteen years.

"Because she likes them," said the mother.

Philip's father said the boy had remained away from school because he was badly beaten there by other boys.

Magistrate Flammer reprimanded Mr. and Mrs. Billotto and told them they must send their children to school.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

There were four of them—the clubwoman, the society woman, the gray-haired dame, who had completed her three-score and ten years, and the man. It was only the former who knew the clubwoman to be a member of some forty or more different organizations devoted to literature, ethics, or philanthropy. To the others she was simply Mrs. Blank, a patron of the school at whose closing exercises they were all gathered.

"No more women's clubs; nothing but a few schools to visit now," remarked the man, with an attempt at pleasant facetiousness.

"Clubs?" said the Dame, with a fine air of scorn. "Women's clubs! It would be well if there were no more of them. It is the sorrow of my old age that women will do these mannish, unwomanly things. And clubs! The invention of the evil one himself."

"Perhaps you have never been to a woman's club?" said the society woman, in her pretty, politic way of smoothing the rough ways of the world. "Well, neither have I, but I met a member of Sorosis once, and really she was just like any other woman I might chance to meet any where."

And this was 1896 and the twenty-eighth year of Sorosis.

The clubwoman, brave in the strength of her convictions, said not a word, and only the man, outwardly cool, but inwardly the prey to many emotions, silently and fervently echoed the wish that there were no clubs.

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"You have noticed the little hospital banks on the elevated stations?" asked the conductor of one of the surface cars talking to a passenger. "We conductors bless those little glass cases. You'd think perhaps, that I never get up on the elevated stations, but I do once in a while. Then I notice, as you have very likely, that the gifts to the hospitals are chiefly in pennies. The pennies that go in there don't go as fares on the cars. No one likes to carry a copper mine about with him, and I notice that a man who gives me a handful of pennies seems to have a sort of sneaking feeling of shame about it. I feel the same myself when I hand 'em back to any one, but I must get rid of the load when I have a big one. Now, a good many men give their surplus pennies to charity, and it is a convenience to them, and they feel they have helped a good cause along. If it wasn't for the stores which put odd prices on their goods, 19, 29, 99 cents even, the conductors going through the shopping districts would not have so much trouble.

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Summer has really come. One of the last signs, weather excepted, has appeared. The cocoanut, apricot, peaches, and street lemonade have been here for some time. Now the succulent watermelon has come. Its pink and green lusciousness may be seen on most of the down-town side streets, though still in limited quantities. A big chunk sufficient to create an equally big pain for the small boy can be bought on Thompson Street for 2 cents.

There are more evidences of Summer in Fourth of July badges exhibited in an up-town shop window, ready for use in a big society parade. There is not much originality put into these badges. Each organization having its own name or peculiar emblem. If there is no society color, one is selected, the name or emblem stamped on in silver and gold, a bit of bullion fringe added, perhaps, and the thing is done. Old badges made for different purposes, however, form a gay collection. The badges range in color from the sombre black with the time-honored urn and willow tree of mourning, to a fireman's badge of brilliant orange.

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People going into the Astor Library the last few months have noticed through the windows signs of activity in the large lower room on the up-town side of the building. It has been turned into a newspaper repository for bound volumes of back numbers of living papers and complete files of papers which have long since stopped publication. There must be over 800 volumes of papers, and there are sixty-three different ones represented. The library does not pretend to keep more than one or two papers from different foreign nations, and only a few papers in this country outside New-York. The file of The London Times runs around one side and a half of the great room. Some of the files are valuable. William Lloyd Garrison's paper, The Liberator, is one of these. This is a full file. There is another of The Daily National Intelligencer, the Washington war paper. There is a full file of The Journal Officiel, which was Le Moniteur, the official organ of the French Government, which dates back to 1789, and includes the news of the French Revolution. John Bull is an English paper issued from 1821 to 1844, and the "Gazette of the United States, published at the seat of Government," April 14, 1790, to April 27, 1791, is another interesting old publication. The volumes have been placed in portable cases, that they may be transferred when the library goes into its consolidation quarters.

Bunker Hill Day Celebration.

BOSTON, June 17.—Bunker Hill Day was not observed in Boston proper quite as usual to-day, but the celebration in the Charlestown district was carried out with the customary enthusiasm. In Boston, owing to the sitting of the St. Louis Convention, the papers did not suspend their evening editions, as usual on this local holiday, nor did the banks or the Exchanges close, although mercantile business was generally suspended.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The steamship Coptic arrived at San Francisco yesterday with mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii, from May 22 to June 9. Chinese and Japanese mails which arrive at San Francisco per steamer Olympia were dispatched East June 16, and will be due here Sunday, June 21. The next mail for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office at 6:30 P. M., June 26, and Hawaii mails will close at 6:30 P. M., July 1.

—The steamship Augusta Victoria of the Hamburg-American Line will sail to-day, carrying nearly 400 cabin passengers. Among them are John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Miss Alba Rockefeller, Willy Steinway and Theodore Steinway, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel D. Youmans, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Van Anden, and Frank Van Anden, Burton Harrison, and F. Burton Harrison.

—The sale of seats for the engagement of the Steindorff and Ebert Opera Company in its successful production of "Pinafore" at the Herald Square Theatre opens this morning. For the first time in the history of the theatre under the management of Evans & Mann, popular prices will prevail, ranging from $1 in the orchestra to 25 cents in the balcony.

—Jacob B. Eckerson, twenty-one years old, of 106 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; Michael C. Schneider, twenty-two years old, of 420 East Fifty-seventh Street, and Arthur French, twenty-three years old, of 44 West Twenty-fourth Street, were each fined $5 by Magistrate Cornell, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, for "scorching" on bicycles.

—The Charity Organization Society has issued an appeal for $150 for the benefit of an aged and infirm widow and her invalid daughter. The daughter's illness was caused by her care for the mother, and the society vouches for their respectability. Contributions should be sent to the central office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, this city.

—Asher D. Sugarman, the lawyer, of 232 Madison Street, who was held in the Essex Market Police Court on Friday for examination on a charge of having forged the name of Louis Aaron of 225 East Fourteenth Street to a satisfaction of a mortgage, was honorably discharged yesterday by Magistrate Mott.

—The work of getting a jury to try Policeman Dennis O'Leary for the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Margaret White, at 216 Monroe Street, a year ago, proceeded yesterday before Judge Newburger in Part IV., General Sessions. When court adjourned for the day, only ten jurors had been obtained.

—Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon made an autopsy yesterday on the body of Mrs. Minnie Merritt, daughter-in-law of the late Stephen Merritt, who died suddenly Tuesday at her home, at 319 West 44th Street. He found that death was due to oedema of the brain and Bright's disease.

—Policeman John H. Hurley of the Seventh Precinct, who is accused of having falsely sworn in his application for appointment that he never had been arrested, will be tried before the Police Commissioners on charges to be preferred against him by Acting Inspector O'Keefe.

—Surrogate Arnold yesterday granted letters of administration to John W. Mackay on the estate of his son, John W. Mackay, Jr., who was thrown from a horse and killed in France in October last. The estate is in personal property and is stated to be worth $665,000.

—Goldie Morgan and Goldie French, the two young Westchester girls who were accused of stealing $40 from James Stewart, father of Goldie French, were held in $1,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Kudlich, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

—Frank H. P. Lord, 700 Franklin Street, Oakland, Cal., writes to THE NEW-YORK TIMES asking its assistance in ascertaining the whereabouts of his parents, Edmund B. and Anna M. Lord, who formerly lived in One Hundred and Seventh Street, this city.

—Peter

Thursday
June 18-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

MR. FAIRBANK TESTIFIES

HE DENIES THAT HE HIRED MR. BELASCO TO TRAIN MRS. CARTER.

A Loan of $10,000 Was Made to the Playwright Because He Pleaded to be Saved from Ruin—Other Advances of Money Were Made Simply Because of Sympathy for the Actress—She May Be Called as a Witness.

Nearly the whole of yesterday's session of the trial of the suit for $65,000 brought by David Belasco, the playwright, against Nathaniel Kellogg Fairbank, the Chicago millionaire, in Part V. of the Supreme Court, was consumed in the examination and cross-examination of the defendant.

Mr. Fairbank is a dignified-looking old gentleman, tall and slender, with gray hair and whiskers. Despite his sixty-seven years, he stands erect and his movements do not in any way indicate his age. During his long examination he kept his temper admirably, even under the fire of questions by the plaintiff's counsel. He answered questions deliberately, and when he did not understand a question he would say so and have the stenographer repeat it.

In his direct examination, which was conducted by Mr. Deming, Mr. Fairbank said he was sixty-seven years old, lived in Chicago, and had not been in active business for the past fifteen years. He made the acquaintance of Mrs. Leslie Carter in the Winter of 1888, having been introduced to her at the Southern Hotel in Chicago by Wert Dexter, who had been one of her counsel in the divorce suit. He had met her casually before, but had not previously made her acquaintance. After some further interviews with Mrs. Carter he became interested in her desire to go upon the stage.

The witness then told of his first interview with Mr. Belasco. He said:

I was at the Hotel Brunswick in this city in June, 1890, when Mr. Belasco called on me and sent up his card. I was shown down and he introduced himself to me. I told him that I could not talk to him there, but made an appointment to meet him the next day at the office of E. K. Willard, my broker, in Wall Street. We met there the next day. I am not a lawyer nor an actor. I cannot use the words that Mr. Belasco used, but he told me that Mrs. Carter had told him that I would advance all the money necessary to make her an actress. I told Mr. Belasco that that was not true; that I had not told Mrs. Carter that I would advance her all the money needed to put her on the stage. I told Mr. Belasco that I had told her to go to Mr. Gilmore, the theatrical manager, whom I had requested to do all he could to put her on the stage. I had guaranteed to reimburse Mr. Gilmore for any loss he might sustain up to $10,000. I gave Gilmore $2,000, and some time after that Mrs. Carter came to me and said that she was dissatisfied with Gilmore's management and was going to get rid of him.

Mr. Belasco said to me that he had taken up Mrs. Carter on the assurance that I would meet all expenses; that he had been at work with her for several months, and I told him that he had been misinformed by Mrs. Carter as to my intentions. After Mrs. Carter had dismissed Mr. Gilmore, she induced me to give her the $8,000 which was the balance of the guarantee fund which had been promised to Mr. Gilmore. Some time after this Mrs. Carter came to me and said that she could engage E. D. Price as her manager in place of Gilmore, but that he wanted a guarantee fund of $10,000, and that she had only $3,000 left out of the $8,000 which I had given her, and wanted $7,000 more to make up this guarantee fund.

I gave her this money, and when I explained this to Mr. Belasco I told him at the same time that I was not disposed to go any further in the enterprise, and would not put up any more money. Belasco pleaded with me very hard. He said that he had involved himself in this enterprise with the expectation that I would back up the scheme with all the money necessary; that the abandonment of the scheme meant almost ruin to him; that the money necessary was only a small sum to me, as I was a rich man. Mr. Belasco pleaded so hard that I finally consented to loan him $10,000 in such sums as might be necessary. I told him that he could draw on me for that amount, and I afterward directed my counsel, Mr. Allen, to honor his drafts to that amount. This was simply a loan to Mr. Belasco, and he said that I need have no fear that the money would be repaid out of the first money that was earned by the company.

The witness was then shown a letter written by Mr. Allen to Mr. Belasco, which he testified that he had authorized. It was dated July 10, 1890, and spoke of the $10,000 as a debt of honor which was to be paid out of the first box receipts of the company.

Mr. Deming then read the testimony of Mr. Belasco in relation to an interview alleged by him to have taken place previous to the interview in Mr. Willard's office, at which it was stated that the witness, Mrs. Dudley, Mrs. Carter, and Mr. Belasco were present, and Mr. Fairbank said positively that no such interview took place, and that the testimony given by Mrs. Dudley and Mr. Belasco in relation to such an interview was false. He also testified that the testimony given by Mr. Belasco that an interview took place in the reading room of the Hotel Brunswick, at which the dismissal of Mr. Gilmore and the engagement of Mr. Price were discussed, was not true. No such interview occurred, he said.

Mr. Fairbank also said that the testimony of Mrs. Dudley, that she saw him in Chicago in the Fall of 1889, and that he told her to go ahead and secure Mr. Belasco was untrue. He said he had never talked with Mr. Dudley about her daughter's theatrical affairs.

The attention of Mr. Fairbank was also called to Mr. Belasco's testimony that in an interview the defendant begged him to go out on tour with Mrs. Carter, and promised to back up the enterprise financially to any extent. Mr. Fairbank said that this statement also was untrue.

"No such interview took place," said Mr. Fairbank, "and I should hate any one to think that I was such an idiot as to make such statements."

Mr. Fairbank was then asked about an interview with Mrs. Carter and Mr. Belasco in Chicago in the Christmas holidays of 1890. "The Ugly Duckling" Company was at that time stranded in Philadelphia, and Mrs. Carter and Mr. Belasco had gone to Chicago to endeavor to obtain the money from Mr. Fairbank to take the company to that city, where they hoped to recoup the losses which had been sustained. The witness said:

I was not in a very good mood at the time, and the first thing I asked Mrs. Carter and Mr. Belasco was whether they had any claims upon me, and if they felt that I was under any obligation to them to put up any more money for them. They both said that they had no claims against me. Mrs. Carter said they had come to ask for a little more assistance to get the company to Chicago, where they expected to do well. They said that they had a good play and a good company, but had met with poor success on the road. Belasco said:

"We want to get to Chicago, where we expect a pronounced artistic and financial success, and we beg of you to advance us a little more money to get there."

I told them that I had guaranteed $10,000 to Gilmore, and that I had given him $2,000, which he said he had expended; that I had given Mrs. Carter $8,000, and subsequently $7,000 more to perfect the arrangements with Price, and I had also loaned $10,000 to Belasco, which he had promised to repay me, and in addition $1,500 to insure the raising of the curtain on "The Ugly Duckling" at the Broadway Theatre in this city, and $4,000 after they closed their engagement here to get them out of town, and I thought I was through. I had preferred to pay the $4,900 rather than to face thirty or forty lawsuits. I was through with the enterprise, and did not feel like putting up another cent.

Belasco then did the tragic act again. He tore his hair and ran up and down the room and threatened to go to the newspapers and make an expose of everything. I told him I did not care for his threats, but the next day, on the advice of Mr. Herrick, I agreed to advance $11,000 more to take the company to Chicago.

Mr. Fairbank said he did not ask Mr. Belasco to train Mrs. Carter or ever promise to pay him for doing so. He said nothing was ever said by Mrs. Carter to him about engaging Mr. Belasco to train her at his expense. The advances of money were made at the discretion of his attorneys. The money was paid either to Mrs. Carter or to Mr. Belasco, or to Mr. Price. "I don't know how much of this money Mr. Belasco got," Mr. Fairbank said.

Mr. Fairbank denied emphatically that he had ever hired Mr. Belasco to train Mrs. Carter, but admitted that he had heard that Mr. Gilmore had employed him for that purpose. He said that he had never seen Mr. Price in his life until he appeared on the stand as a witness in this case. The witness said, further, that in furnishing the sums of money which had been testified to, he did not consider himself as going into a theatrical venture, but was simply moved by sympathy for Mrs. Carter. She had fared badly in the divorce suit, and he regarded her as the "under dog in the fight." As she seemed bent upon going on the stage as the only means left to her to make a living, he was willing to help her.

Mr. Fairbank was subjected to a long and vigorous cross-examination by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer. He said that he had been in business in Chicago for over forty years. He had known Mrs. Carter's husband for seven or eight years before he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Carter. He had, however, met her in society casually, and knew who she was. He had danced in the same set with her on one occasion at the request of Wert Dexter. Dexter that he called on Mrs. Carter. He identified a number of his visiting cards which Mrs. Carter has preserved and placed in the hands of Mr. Belasco's counsel. Mrs. Carter spoke to him about going on the stage, and he neither encouraged or discouraged her, but agreed to help her with money to a certain extent.

He said that he saw Mr. Belasco only four times. The first time was at the Hotel Brunswick, in this city, the second time at E. K. Willard's office, the third time was a casual meeting at the Madison, in this city, and the fourth and last interview was in Chicago, when the "Ugly Duckling" company was stranded in Philadelphia. He added:

I loaned the $10,000 to Belasco on honor, although I knew he had no means. I have never made a demand on Belasco for repayment, because I was convinced he could not pay. I never had any conversation with Mrs. Dudley about Mrs. Carter's theatrical affairs. The $7,000 I ordered Willard to pay over to Mrs. Carter was to make up the $10,000 Mr. Price demanded as a guarantee. It was not to pay for the training of Mrs. Carter. At the Chicago interview, in 1890, I at first refused to advance any more money, but on the advice of my counsel, Mr. Herrick, I agreed to advance the $7,000 or $8,000 necessary to take the company to Chicago. What Mr. Morrison did in Kansas City was confirmed by me. My counsel knew I did not want any publicity, did not want to be published as the backer of the enterprise, and they thought that as I had gone in so far, the best thing to do was to pay all the demands, close up the affair and bury it out of sight forever.

In his redirect examination Mr. Fairbank explained in detail his arrangements with Mr. Gilmore. He said that he had no negotiations with Mr. Belasco about Mrs. Carter's affairs, except at that interview which resulted in the loan of $10,000 to Mr. Belasco.

This ended the examination of Mr. Fairbank and the defense rested.

Benjamin F. Roeder, the expert who had been sent by the plaintiff to examine Manager Gilmore's checks and check book, was called to the stand for the plaintiff. Mr. Gilmore testified that three checks drawn to the order of Mr. Belasco and indorsed by him had disappeared after Mr. Roeder's visit. Mr. Roeder swore that all the checks and the check book intact were returned to Eugene Van Dusen, Mr. Gilmore's business manager, and that among the checks examined there were none bearing the indorsement of Mr. Belasco. He swore that he did not abstract or destroy any paper.

The cross-examination of R. W. Morrison, the Chicago lawyer, who was on the stand when the court adjourned on Tuesday, was finished yesterday, but nothing important was elicited.

The trial will be continued to-day, when it is expected that Mrs. Carter and Mr. Belasco will be called to testify in rebuttal.

Another Office for Gen. E. A. McAlpin.

SING SING, N. Y., June 17.—Adjt. Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, who is a resident of this village, was last night elected President of the Young Men's Christian Association. He takes a great interest in the association, and pays most of the expenses of maintaining it. Frank L. Young was chosen Vice President, Dr. W. M. Fancher Secretary, and Dr. A. W. Twiggar Treasurer. The Board of Directors is composed of Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Edgar F. Wheeler, E. T. Dennis, and Thomas T. Chadlayne.

Small Gold Shipments.

L. Von Hoffmann & Co. will ship $300,000 in gold coin to Germany to-day, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. will send out $100,000 in gold on the same steamship. The sterling exchange, covered by Von Hoffmann's shipment, was sold last Monday, and it completes an old order. The New-York agency of a Canadian bank withdrew $100,000 in gold coin from the Sub-Treasury yesterday to ship to Canada.

WHY IT DEFIES THE LAW

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY TRIES TO EXPLAIN.

Board of Railroad Commissioners Hears the Complaint of the North Siders Who Are Forced to Change Cars at the Harlem—Will Not Consider Mr. Davies's Plea of Unconstitutionality—Impossible to Run Continuous Trains, It Is Urged.

The north siders were happy yesterday because they had at last succeeded in getting the Manhattan Railway Company before the Board of Railroad Commissioners and forcing it to explain why for nearly two years it has persistently violated Chapter 748 of the Laws of 1894, which provides for a continuous ride between points north and south of the Harlem River.

George J. Grossman made the formal complaint, and Adolph G. Hottenroth appeared as his counsel. Julien T. Davies appeared for the company. The hearing began at 11 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce, before the full board, consisting of President Samuel A. Beardsley, Alfred C. Chapin, Michael Rickard, and Secretary Charles H. De Freest.

The complaint charged the Manhattan Railway Company specifically with compelling Grossman to change cars on June 8 in order to get across the Harlem River and travel to his home by the Suburban Road, whereas, under Chapter 748 of the Laws of 1894, he was entitled to a continuous ride without change of cars.

The company, in its answer, pleaded, first of all, the unconstitutionality of the law making the fare only 5 cents, and, when the Commissioners explained that they could not listen to arguments on that point, Mr. Davies fell back upon the backbone of the company's position, namely, the alleged physical impossibility of running continuous trains.

It was around this latter position that the chief fight waged. Mr. Davies had the Superintendent of Transportation and the mileage clerk of the road to support him, and Mr. Hottenroth knew that a delegation of the North Side Board of Trade—James L. Wells, Albert E. Davis, and Myron G. Burton—and J. A. Goulden, President of the Twenty-third Ward Taxpayers' Alliance, were ready to support him.

"The fact is," said Mr. Davies, in submitting his answer to the board, "that it is physically impossible for us to run all our trains through on the Third Avenue line, as these gentlemen suggest. It is not necessary for the convenience of people north of the Harlem River, and the passengers below the river would be so inconvenienced that traffic would practically be paralyzed."

Mr. Davies then began to argue on the subject of the unconstitutionality of the law, when Mr. Beardsley said that the board could not listen to arguments on that point.

"We understand that your clients never have conceded the constitutionality," he said, "but it is not for us to hear arguments upon it."

"The question is," continued Mr. Davies, "is it fair or just to the road, in view of the physical obstacles which practically make it an impossibility to comply with this law, to ask the company so do this?"

"What would you suggest?" asked Mr. Beardsley.

"Relegate these gentlemen to the courts," replied Mr. Davies.

"If you decline to comply with the law, the matter will of itself pass to the courts," replied Mr. Beardsley.

Argument followed in which Mr. Davies urged the board not to instruct him to comply with the law in view of the fact that it was a physical impossibility. He said it was within the discretion of the board to call in the Attorney General.

"The law says the board 'may' recommend to the Attorney General," urged Mr. Davies.

"The act defining our powers says 'shall,'" replied the Commissioner. "A certain law is presented to us. We have no discretion in the matter. We can only say 'the Legislature has passed such and such a law,' and you shall do so and so. You refuse to do so and so, and the matter comes before the courts and the Attorney General."

"If we can show you that it is a physical impossibility to comply with this law," insisted Mr. Davies, "we have given grounds for you not to make a recommendation. The weight of this recommendation would, of course, be considered by the courts.

"If we attempted to run Ninth Avenue trains on Second and Third Avenue lines as continuous trains we should be running trains at a headway of twenty-five seconds. The traffic of five tracks below the river would be discharged upon two tracks north of the river. For the accommodation of 27,000 persons whom we carry above the river we should send the rolling stock which is necessary to carry 250,000 below it. The absolute absurdity of this proposition is here shown. There would not be an average of eight persons in a car if we did this.

"If we show that this law is impossible of compliance it seems to us we make out a case where the Commissioners can withhold their recommendation. These gentlemen will have their way before the courts if this board does not act."

"But I don't see how we can help acting," said Mr. Beardsley, tartly; "we are compelled to act."

"The statute says 'may' recommend," urged Mr. Davies.

"We have no discretion," replied Mr. Beardsley; "the Legislature says 'you shall do.'"

"We simply ask you to hold your hands off," said Mr. Davies, while all the north siders in the room laughed. "My suggestion is that the law authorizes you to receive this complaint, but imposes upon you no duty of making a recommendation unless you see fit to do so."

Mr. Hottenroth, who had listened patiently and without a word of interruption so far, got upon his feet here.

"This discussion is not apropos," he said, and read the powers of the Railroad Commissioners as defined in Section 160 of the railroad law. "The law has been violated," he said, "and the Commissioners may hear the complaint, direct the defendant to cease the violation, and then call in the Attorney General. It is not a question of discretion at all, but a question of compliance with the statute."

"I understand the company concedes everything and desires to say that it is a physical impossibility to run continuous trains," said the President.

"My answer speaks for itself. I don't deny that we don't run continuous trains," replied Mr. Davies.

Mr. Hottenroth said that some through trains were run on Second Avenue, and that it was not a matter of discretion for the board to go into the question of physical impossibility.

"The extreme position is here that the board will recommend," said Mr. Davies, "even if that recommendation should stop traffic on the east side. This law can also be made to apply to the spurs at Forty-second Street and Thirty-fourth Street."

"Well, you don't contend that that is impossible, do you?" asked Mr. Hottenroth.

"Yes, I do," said Mr. Davies.

The Commissioners decided here to take evidence on the question of physical impossibility.

"We must assume," said Mr. Beardsley, "that the law means reasonable compliance. We will take evidence on this question until some conclusion is arrived at that will be suitable to the public and the company."

S. T. Smith, Superintendent of Transportation on all the lines worked by the Manhattan Railway Company, was called to the stand by Mr. Davies, and plans showing details and terminals of the Second and Third Avenue lines at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street were placed in evidence.

Mr. Smith said it was practically impossible to make connection between the Third Avenue terminal and the bridge across the Harlem.

"As they stand now," he said, "it would involve the destruction of a great deal of valuable property."

"If the Third Avenue line were connected, would it be a physical impossibility to run as many through trains as are now run on Second Avenue?" Mr. Beardsley asked.

"Yes, it would,"

"Why?"

"It would cause congestion at the drawbridge, which would extend in both directions."

"You say, then, it would be a practical impossibility to operate an additional twenty trains?"

"Practically it would."

Mr. Smith said that the drawbridge was the chief difficulty. It opened twenty times a day to allow river craft to pass, and remained open from five to fourteen minutes.

T. F. Wheeler, the mileage clerk in the company's employ, submitted a table to show that if continuous trains were run, as the law requires, they would run with a headway of three minutes between midnight and 6 A. M., thirty-nine seconds between 6 A. M and noon, forty-five seconds between noon and 10 P. M., and one minute fifteen seconds between 10 P. M. and midnight, averaging fifty-six seconds' headway. The number of trains run daily across the drawbridge would be 1,502.

President Beardsley said the board would send its own engineer to make examination on the question of physical impossibility. The lawyers have until June 29 to submit additional memoranda, and June 30 the Commissioners will take the matter to Albany.

M'CLUSKEY FORGOT HIS NUMBER.

A Blunder May Annul a Civil Service Examination.

Seventy Police Sergeants who want to fill eight vacant Captaincies participated yesterday in a civil service examination which was held in Room 171, in the Post Office Building, and, after laboring from 10:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., learned that a blunder by one of their number may result in invalidating the examination.

Each Sergeant who took part in the examination received a number, by which his papers were to be known. Sergt. McCluskey forgot his number, and in trying to find it for him the examiners disclosed the numbers of other Sergeants.

The examinations were presided over by Chief Civil Service Examiner W. B. Dobbs, who was assisted by Acting Inspector Cortright and Capt. Elbert O. Smith. The candidates sat at small desks, such as are in use in public schools. The examination was practically the same as previous examinations, covering report writing, State laws, military tactics, city ordinances, and the rules and regulations of the Police Department. In previous examinations ten questions on each of the last two subjects were asked, but in this one there were only five. The rating for the civil service examination is 35 per cent., general efficiency being rated at 65 per cent., which is decided by the Police Commissioners.

M'CORMACK SET AT LIBERTY.

Ferrone Indicted for Perjury in the Cunningham Case.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against Edward McCormack, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mary Cunningham, who was strangled to death at her home, 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, May 18.

The jury at the same time indicted for perjury Joseph Ferrone, who swore that he saw McCormack bending over the body of the Cunningham girl on the day of the murder.

McCormack appeared before the jury with his counsel, Thomas Fennell, and accounted for all his movements on the day of the murder. His explanations satisfied the members of the jury that he had nothing to do with the death of the girl.

McCormack was used as a witness against Ferrone, who has since confessed that he did not see McCormack until after the arrest.

McCormack was taken before Judge Cowing, in Part I., General Sessions, and discharged.

YALE CREW CRITICISED

AN ENGLISH EXPERT SAYS THEY HAVE THE CORNELL STROKE.

The Work Done with the Arms and Without Any Body Swing—Commended for Style and Blade Work—The Crew Rowed Three Times Yesterday, and "Bob" Cook Coached from a Bicycle—Present Weights of the Oarsmen.

LONDON, June 17.—The Yale University crew rested well in their new quarters last night and were astir at an early hour this morning, taking a brisk walk before breakfast. After breakfast the men went out in their boat for practice. They were coached by "Bob" Cook, who rode a bicycle along the bank of the river. The practice of the men was of a desultory character. The Trinity Hall crew were also out. There was a rather strong wind from the south and a drizzle of rain. The rigging of the Yale boat having been readjusted, the crew worked very evenly. After making several short stretches the men came ashore and expressed themselves as feeling better.

Despite the rain, the Yale men were out on the river twice this afternoon, at 4:30 and 6:30 o'clock. They rowed three short stretches and had successful practice. They went down the river about as far as the bridge, but so far have not gone over the entire course.

Mr. Elington, the rowing expert of The Field, who was engaged by The United Press to visit the Yale University crew at its quarters at Henley yesterday and write an impartial opinion of the men and their appearance in the boat from an English point of view, has submitted the following criticism:

"Some disappointment, not unmixed with satisfaction, is felt among British oarsmen at the first performances of the Yale crew. It had been understood that the Yale men rowed a long, swinging stroke, after the English style, and, in consequence, they were regarded as formidable. As it appears, however, they have much the same stroke as the Cornell crew, and their chance of success is not as highly estimated as formerly. Mr. Cook has always been credited in England with having taken the English style of rowing to Yale, but they have evidently fallen back to their old style.

"The crew appears to be stronger and more powerful than the Cornell men and seems to be of a higher class. Socially, the Yale men have made a most favorable impression, with their quiet and pleasant manners, but as far as their rowing is concerned, there would seem to be little to choose from between the Yale and Cornell crews.

"There is the same rush forward, and they catch the water with their blades turned over on it, pulling a short, snatchy stroke, with the work all done with the arms and without any back body swing, and with the shoulders not going beyond the perpendicular. The English cannot believe that this stroke will be successful, and, as in 1895, the race will be entirely a battle of style. The style of the Yale men is beautifully neat, their backs are straight, and they move as one man. There is no screwing in the slightest, their blades out of the boat are even, and their time is fairly good.

"They might, however, almost be thought to be the old Cornell crew, and their resemblance to it is further increased by the similarity in the coxswains, especially in respect of voice. The men have only been out three times since their arrival, and will probably improve. Though they rowed in the same style to-day as yesterday, there was a slight increase in the length of their stroke, but the swing was absent, and, consequently, their leg drive was not of the best. It appears extremely improbable that there will be any material change in their style before the regatta."

Following are the weights of the men, as taken to-day:

	Lbs.
J. H. Simpson, bow	152
A. Brown, Jr., No. 2	167
W. M. Beard, No. 3	180
J. O. Rodgers, No. 4	180
F. H. Bailey, No. 5	178
J. M. Longacre, No. 6	184
Capt. Treadway, No. 7	173
George Langford, stroke	173
T. Clarke, coxswain	112

JAMES WALSH & SON SUCCESSFUL.

James A. Walsh's Suit for Whisky Stock Dismissed.

City Magistrate Mott has dismissed the complaint of James A. Walsh of 116 Wall Street, who accused James Walsh & Son, stock brokers of 5 Wall Street, of swindling him out of 500 shares of Whisky stock worth $9,800. The firm of James Walsh & Son, which failed Dec. 23, 1895, consisted of James Walsh and Thomas J. Walsh. The son has since retired from the firm, which has been reorganized under the name of James Walsh & Co., Mr. Walsh's new partner being John Bolin, who was not connected with the case.

James A. Walsh claimed he gave the Whisky stock to James Walsh & Son for safekeeping, and then authorized its sale May 10, but got no receipts for it; that he then bought back 200 shares of the stock at an advanced price, but never received those either.

It appeared from Mr. Walsh's statement that the $9,800 worth of Whisky stock was used by him as margins on other transactions, and that it was lost in the general course of speculation. There were several hearings of the case, but no defense was made, and on the statement of the complainant Magistrate Mott dismissed it.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Programme of the Evolutions It Will Make This Summer.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Navy Department has informed Rear Admiral Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic station, that it proposes, if practicable, not to interfere in any manner with the movements and exercises of his squadron during the present season.

With this view, Secretary Herbert has been obliged to decline the numerous requests he has received for ships to visit certain places and take part in local celebrations and festivities. The fleet will cruise at sea between Nantucket and the capes of the Chesapeake. It will leave New-York about July 15, provided its duties with the Naval Militia are then completed; will cruise to the southward, and enter Hampton Roads; then to the northward to Gardiner's Bay, Fisher's Island, Nantucket Island, and back to Hampton Roads early in October.

The manoeuvres will consist of the various squadron movements and formations necessary for fleets and squadrons in time of war; anchoring and getting under way under different circumstances, signaling, target practice with main and secondary batteries and small arms; landing the naval brigade, and boat drills and torpedo-boat attacks.

Secretary Herbert is making every effort to collect a large fleet of battleships, monitors, and cruisers to take part in these exercises. The vessels now under Rear Admiral Bunce's command are the battleships Indiana and Maine, the monitor Amphitrite, the cruisers New-York, (flagship,) Columbia, Newark, Cincinnati, Raleigh, and Montgomery, the ram Katahdin, and the dispatch boat Fern. The battleship Massachusetts and the monitor Terror will join the fleet before it leaves New-York, and the Texas will soon follow.

This will be the largest fleet ever assembled by the Navy Department for instructions in fleet tactics, and it is said that the experience that will be gained will be of much benefit to the service.

ASSIGNMENT BY J. L. PARRAGA.

The Insurance Firm of Whipple & Co. Not Affected, It Is Said.

Joseph L. Parraga, fire and marine insurance agent and broker, at 35 Liberty Street, made an assignment yesterday to John Andrews, without preference. No particulars of the assignment could be learned at his office yesterday. It was said that he had not been there for several days on account of illness. His home is at Huntington, L. I.

Mr. Parraga was for several years a clerk with Whipple & Co., insurance agents at 33 Liberty Street, and he became a partner in the firm in 1884. He has ever since been active in the management of that firm, the other general partner being David F. Casey. The firm has been for a number of years the attorneys and managers of the South and North American Lloyds, the New-York and Chicago Lloyds, and the Bankers and Merchants' Fire and Marine Underwriters. The three companies were consolidated on March 17. Mr. Parraga has been influential in organizing a number of Lloyds insurance companies, and is still a subscriber to several of them.

At Whipple & Co.'s office yesterday the greatest surprise was expressed when a reporter gave the information there that Mr. Parraga had made an assignment. Mr. Casey had gone for the day, but one of the gentlemen in charge said that he was sure Mr. Casey was not aware of the assignment. It was evidently a personal matter, he said, and not connected in any way with the business of Whipple & Co. It was asserted positively that although Mr. Parraga is one of the two partners in Whipple & Co., the firm is not involved by his individual assignment, and it is doing a large and increased business.

A judgment was entered yesterday against John L. Parraga, the name "John" being marked "fictitious," for $137 in favor of James Ridgway as receiver.

MAYOR TALKS OF NIGHT SESSIONS.

Parker Hearing Put Off Until To-morrow, Gen. Tracy Being Away.

Commissioners Parker, Roosevelt, and Andrews were in the Mayor's office yesterday morning to take part in the hearing before Mayor Strong on the charges against Mr. Parker for neglect of duty as a member of the Police Board.

Col. Kipp, chief clerk of the Police Department; Elihu Root, counsel for the prosecution; Corporation Counsel Scott, acting as the Mayor's legal adviser, and Mr. Boardman of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, counsel for Mr. Parker, were also present.

Mr. Parker at the beginning of the hearing said that his senior counsel, B. F. Tracy, was not able to be present, as he had been summoned out of town.

The Mayor asked Mr. Root how long it would take him to complete the prosecution's side of the case.

"About a day," Mr. Root replied.

"And your side?" said the Mayor, turning to Commissioner Parker.

"About three days," was the answer.

"Well," said the Mayor, after some reflection, "we will have night sessions next week, probably, but meanwhile the hearing will be adjourned on account of Gen. Tracy's absence until 10 o'clock on Friday morning."

Mr. Root, for the prosecution, said this arrangement would suit him very well.

Will Try "Bermuda Filibusterers."

The cases of John D. Hart, Capt. John O'Brien, Mate Edward Murphy, and Emilio Nunez, charged with having aided and abetted a filibustering expedition to Cuba in the steamship Bermuda, will be called for trial in the United States Circuit Court Monday.

THE BRIDGE TERMINALS

COMMISSION SELECTS SITES FOR NEW EAST RIVER STRUCTURE.

In This City Two Blocks Will Be Embraced in the Approach, and the Bridge Will Take a Course Parallel to Delancey Street—For Brooklyn Special Legislation Will Be Needed—Work to Begin in a Few Months, Mr. Thurber Says.

The East River Bridge Commission met at 49 Chambers Street yesterday and decided on the following sites for terminals for the new East River Bridge:

In this city the approach will take in the whole of the two blocks bounded by Norfolk and Clinton Streets and Broome and Delancey Streets. The bridge will then take a course parallel with Delancey Street to the East River.

In Brooklyn the structure will run on a line parallel with South Sixth Street to Berry Street, where it will run diagonally across South Fifth Street to Bedford Avenue, to Driggs Avenue, and take in an approach extending from Broadway to South Fourth Street.

To permit of this approach, however, the Legislature will have to enact a law permitting the encroachment on South Fifth Street.

As the law now stands, this encroachment is not possible, and the counsel to the commission having advised the commission of this fact, Commissioner Sperry offered a resolution that the commission apply to the Legislature as soon as practicable for permission to encroach upon South Fifth Street as much as is necessary for the purpose of making the line of the bridge straight and continuous.

This permission will have to come from the next Legislature, but the difficulty encountered will in no way retard the work on the bridge.

"We will probably begin on the New-York side within a few months," said Commissioner Thurber. "Just when I cannot say. We have plenty of work to do that will occupy us fully before the next Legislature meets, and the legal difficulties in Brooklyn will in no way delay our work.

"We are going to build our bridge right away. There will be as little delay as is compatible with a good structure, fit and ample, meeting every requirement for the next century. We will lose no time. The bridge is needed, and we are going to give it to the public."

No. 1 least part of the plan is the project of widening Delancey Street, from Norfolk Street to the Bowery.

It is proposed to make this street 140 feet wide from curb to curb, thus giving a good approach to the bridge approach proper.

Another plan is to lay out a new street through the tenement district, to begin at Sixth Street and the Bowery, or thereabout, and, running diagonally southeast, to end in front of the new bridge approach.

Another meeting of the commission will be held next Wednesday.

A HORSE SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Chews a Cartridge, Destroys His Tongue, Fractures His Jaw.

There was a peculiar shooting case yesterday morning in front of the Mott Street entrance to Police Headquarters. A big bay horse that belongs to a brewing company shot himself by chewing a loaded cartridge. He did it accidentally, so far as the police can learn. The animal not only shot himself, but nearly shot a shopgirl who was passing on her way to work.

The horse belongs to the H. B. Scharmann Brewing Company of Brooklyn. One of the firm's customers has a small lager beer saloon in Mott Street, next to Police Headquarters. The horse and his mate drew a wagon load of beer to the front of the store about 9 o'clock. The driver carried several kegs of beer into the cellar of the saloon, leaving the horses unwatched.

It was while the driver was in the cellar that the shooting occurred. It is supposed that the animal while nosing in an ash barrel got a cartridge into his mouth and began to chew it. The cartridge exploded in his mouth with such force that the report could be heard in the police building. Those who arrived first saw the animal's tongue hanging about six inches out of his mouth, from which a stream of blood was flowing. The tongue was badly lacerated, and the horse's jaw was broken.

The bullet that was discharged flew across the street from the animal's mouth. Otto, the man-of-all-work at Police Headquarters, who was crossing the street at the time, says that it whizzed past his head and went through the balloon sleeve of a girl who was passing.

A veterinary surgeon was called to attend the wounded animal. The horse was then taken to Brooklyn. It is believed that he will not have to be killed, but he will probably lose his tongue as the result of the accident.

Mineola's Annual Fair Open.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 17.—The thirtieth annual June fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society was opened to-day on the fair grounds at this place. Owing to the stormy weather the attendance was comparatively small. There is a fine display of roses and potted plants in Horticultural Hall, and the vegetables include some of the best varieties ever seen at Mineola. There is also an excellent exhibit of strawberries of many different varieties. Many of the best horses on Long Island will be in the trials of speed on the half-mile track. There will also be bicycle races. The society has offered premiums aggregating nearly $3,000 as prizes in the different departments of the fair. The exhibition will be continued to-morrow.

Mrs. Francisco of "The Leader."

By Elizabeth Cherry Haire.

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SYNOPSIS.

Mrs. Francisco is a woman reporter on The Leader, a newspaper in a river town. She has been assigned to report the Sunday picnic of the "Twenty-Sevens," a tough gang, at the island down the river. Word comes by telephone to the city editor, who does not like her, that there has been a fight on the island, and he is obliged to send his rival, Merrilees, to look after her. Merrilees, who is much interested in Mrs. Francisco, goes with the police on the river steamboat. Meanwhile, there has been a murder, and the gang discover that Mrs. Francisco has witnessed it. They consult while one of the injured men is dying, and decide that she must be prevented from testifying against them.

PART II.

The nearing boat blew three shrill whistles. They were as a sound of doom.

The excited whisperings of the crowd increased. The two policemen were at the wharf. The crowd would be hemmed in, and the guilty men must be taken. The known murderer, unhurt, had long since swum across to the main shore, and it was only Hammond's loss of blood and leg wound that prevented him from following. To destroy evidence was the only hope of the Twenty-Sevens. No man of the gang, or answerable to the gang, was to know of the row. The dead man could tell no tales, and the curses of the Twenty-Sevens were heaped upon the dying, because he did not hasten his own exodus. He was one of them, but death might make him betray his slayer. He must see no one; he must get out of the world without naming his assassin. With this purpose in view even the doctor was taken out to see Hammond's wounds again, he loudly complaining that his bandages pained him. The man was thus left with only his friends.

The slim member of the gang, "Skinny" by name, was reporting to his chief. "Ham thinks a woman seen him—a strange woman, in a pink dress. I've spotted her. She's been writin'—she's got a lot of papers in her rettycule."

"Git 'em," said the leader. "Git 'em!"

"I've got the rettycule," grinned Skinny. "I bet she ain't missed it yet."

The leader of the gang opened the little bag, a small thing of leather and silver. There was a small blank pad and a bit of lead pencil in it—that was all.

"You're a bird!" said the leader, hurriedly; "did ye see her writin'?"

"I seen her writin'," replied Skinny.

"I don't like fightin' wimen," said the leader, "but them papers must be had; if it's convenient to ye, I'd like to have a little talk with that young pusson afore she peaches."

"I'll spot her for ye."

In three minutes the pink dress was spotted. The wearer of it was on the wharf, standing a little apart from the excited crowd and quite near the river's edge. The boat from the city was now almost at the landing. Already Skinny and the leader of the Twenty-Sevens saw the squad of police; already they knew that whatever must be done must be done quickly.

"If she's got papers, Skinny," the leader breathed, "we must have 'em. Jump in a boat and row out right there. I'll push 'er in. She may be rescued by you, but git them papers first."

Skinny rushed away, and in a few minutes pushed out the rowboat toward the middle of the river, where the current ran. The leader looked about. He casually noticed a large blond man who would probably be the first to land. The leader, Jelinko by name, did not know him, but instinctively feared him. No time was to be lost, so he pushed roughly through the crowd toward the slight figure of the woman in pink, and, as she was scanning the boat passengers anxiously, with one hand raised to shade her eyes, he gave her a mighty push, almost a kick, and the woman went over into the water at once.

Before he could take ten steps backward in order to do away with the least suspicion he was collared. Something big and blond had him in a firm grasp. He was whirled about in the midst of a sound of cheers, growing even louder. He fought hard, but he might as well have fought iron. Even as he was dragged onward he tried to see whether Skinny was hurrying to pick up the woman and secure the written papers at all hazards. He saw the boat nearing her, but unless he dreamed, he also saw that the small woman in the pink dress was keeping herself up well and that there were several men swimming to the rescue. He had never thought of women swimming. He had thought they all went down like drowned rats, helpless and fainting.

In a moment he was placed under arrest. "I saw him fling that woman into the water," said Merrilees. "I knew she could swim, and was bound to have him."

Then Merrilees went down to the bank with great strides. His blood was boiling,

Before Her Foot Touched the Ground She Was Wrapped Up and Carried.

his brain on fire. Skinny's boat had arrived, and the dripping, pink-dressed woman was helped into it, but into it also climbed two men, and Skinny had to row the whole crowd to the wharf.

As the small figure stepped out, some one with a coat and blanket was waiting for her, and before her foot touched the ground she was wrapped up and carried over the gangplank into the steamer.

"Are you hurt, brave little woman?" said the tenderest voice in the world.

All he could hear was: "Please don't say anything, not just this minute, Mr. Merrilees."

He crushed her up against his shoulder with the impetuosity of manhood. "Well, I won't! I'll put you into this steamer stateroom. Cry it out while I get some dry clothing. L

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SATISFACTION WITH THE REPUBLICAN FINANCIAL PLANK.

Profit Taken by London and Local Traders Causes Hesitation—Uneasiness over the Cuban Reference at St. Louis—A Late Recovery, Which Leaves Prices at About the Best of the Day—A Batch of Favorable News.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The financial community makes no secret of its satisfaction with the proposed financial plank in the Republican platform. That to-day's market showed hesitation was somewhat of a disappointment, but then it must be remembered that confidence is a matter of slow growth, and that some time must elapse before the investment world learns of the improved situation. It will not be long before the fact becomes known and appreciated that wherever the word "coin" appears in our obligations it means gold as interpreted at St. Louis. There is already evidence of London buying, and there is no reason to suppose that Mr. Morgan overstated the situation recently when he said that untold millions would come into this market if the gold standard should be assured.

Profit taking for both foreign and domestic accounts caused some hesitation in the early trading. A report from St. Louis that the convention would demand the armed intervention of the United States in Cuba was responsible for a decline extending to about 1 per cent. about noon, but when it was learned that the committee had not even passed on such a suggestion a recovery ensued. Toward the close the strength was quite pronounced, and final prices were within small fractions of the best of the day. President Cleveland's statement to the Democracy published this morning, and the announcement that Mr. Whitney had abandoned his proposed trip to Europe in order to be present at the Democratic Convention in Chicago in July to fight for honest money, were considered highly favorable factors in the general situation.

There was enough in to-day's news aside from politics to have made a strong market, but most of it passed unnoticed, the situation at St. Louis absorbing all attention. In the first place, the Vanderbilt dividends were declared, accompanied by statements which were all encouraging. The dividends declared were: New-York Central, 1 per cent. for the quarter; Lake Shore, 3 per cent. for the half year; Michigan Central, 2 per cent. for the half year, and Canada Southern, 1½ per cent. for the half year. Other dividends declared were: Illinois Steel, 1½ per cent. for the quarter, and Minneapolis and St. Louis, 2½ per cent. on the first preferred and 1½ per cent. on the second preferred, both for the half year. St. Paul's earnings for the second week in June showed an increase of $72,250, and a gain since July 1, 1895, of $5,110,845. This vast increase is the result of one season's good crops, and all reports agree that the outlook indicates a harvest this year in St. Paul's territory quite as bountiful. Foreign exchange was distinctly weak, and foreign bankers were of opinion that gold shipments have about culminated for the season. There was $400,000 gold withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to-morrow, but it was explained that the bulk of it was to complete an old order.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were at 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4@4½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5@6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $104,267,082; balances, $8,393,716; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $476,920.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 11-16@¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅝@ 69c. There were sales of 30,000 ounces at 68¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since March 1:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$39,723,162
Imports for same period	19,282,274
Net exports	$20,440,888
Net exports to date, 1895	12,925,040
Net exports to date, 1894	47,460,831
Net exports to date, 1893	63,342,978

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95 5-16 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium, Boston—S@10c discount, San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-13c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were strong and in good demand, particularly in the early trade. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 2d cn.....1
C., H. V. & T. 5s.....1⅝
C., H. V. & T. 6s..2
Dul. & I. R. 1st.....1
D., S. S. & A. 5s.....1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st.....1½
Hous. & Tex. cn. 6s.2
L. & N. 1st, P. & A.1½
M., K. & T. 2d.....1¾
N., C. & St. L. cn...1
Nor. Pac. 3d, t. r.....2
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st.1⅝
Peo. Gas of Chi. 2d gtd. 6s.....1½
St. P. gen. 4s, Ser. A.1

DECLINED.

Wheeling & Lake Erie cn.....3

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were a trifle lower. The 4s, 1925, and the 4s, 1907, registered, declined ⅛. The sales were $98,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 118⅛@118¾@118; $10,000 5s, coupon, at 113 cash, and $1,500 4s, 1907, coupon, at 110¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
6s, r., 1891		94½
4s, r., 1907	108¾	108¾
4s, c., 1907	109¾	110½
4s, r., 1925	117⅞	118⅝
4s, c., 1925	117⅞	118⅝
5s, r., 1904	113	113½
5s, c., 1904	113	113⅝
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—H. Amy & Co. inform holders of Oregon Improvement Company 5 per cent. consolidated bonds that owners of such bonds to the amount of over $2,000,000 have signified their willingness to unite in requesting the Reorganization Committee to modify their plan, provided that a majority of such bonds, not less than $3,500,000 to make the protest effectual, shall be obtained. They request those bondholders who have not sent in their names and amount of their holdings to do so on or before the 23d inst., so that they may be represented at a proposed meeting to be called on the 25th inst., to take action as indicated.

—It is announced that the stockholders of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company have voted unanimously to authorize an increase of the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000. This new stock is to be taken by the Mutual Life Insurance Company at $225 per share, which will pay into the treasury a premium of $125 on each $100 share. The agreement is the outcome of negotiations looking toward co-operation between the two companies in the mortgage and title insurance business.

—The receiver of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, acting under orders from the court, will pay on and after June 27 Coupon No. 38, due Jan. 1, 1896, from the general mortgage 5 and 6 per cent. bonds of the company.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	149½	149½	149	149	..	148	150	23
American Cotton Oil	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	..	12⅞	13¼	425
American Cotton Oil pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	+ ¼	55½	55¾	305
*American Sugar Refineries	123	123¾	122¾	123⅝	+ ½	123½	123⅝	39,950
*American Sugar Refineries pf	104	104	104	104	+ ⅛	103½	104	210
American Tobacco	65¾	66¼	65¼	65¼	— ⅝	65⅜	65⅝	4,506
American Tobacco pf	90⅜	90⅝	90¼	90¼	..	97½	99½	111
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛	15⅝	15⅞	9,585
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	23	23	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛	23	23½	1,170
Baltimore & Ohio	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼	18⅝	18⅞	200
*Bay State Gas	27½	27½	27½	27½	..	26⅝	27	100
Brooklyn Union Gas	93½	95	93½	95	+1⅜	95	95½	1,850
Canada Southern	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	— ⅜	50½	51	340
Central Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..	10¼	17	15
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	..	16¼	16⅝	1,100
Chicago Gt. West	10⅛	10⅜	9	9	—1	8⅝	9½	700
Chicago Gas, t. r.	68⅜	69⅜	68½	69	+ ¼	68⅜	68⅞	8,450
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	80¼	80⅞	79⅞	80¼	+ ⅛	80⅜	80½	19,905
Chicago & Northwestern	104¾	104⅞	104⅛	104⅜	— ⅛	104⅜	104⅝	3,050
Chicago & Northwestern pf	148½	150	148½	150	..	148	..	100
C., M. & St. Paul	79⅝	79¾	78⅝	79⅜	+ ¼	79⅝	79¾	32,915
C., M. & St. Paul pf	129	129	129	129	+1	128½	129	152
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	72¼	72⅝	71⅜	72¼	..	72	72¼	8,800
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	33½	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛	33⅝	34	915
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	1½	1½	1½	1½	..	1⅝	2	60
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼	27¾	28	240
Columbus & Hocking Coal	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛	1	2	210
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛	10⅜	11	300
Consolidated Gas Company	161	161	159⅝	159⅝	—1½	159	160	750
Delaware & Hudson	126	126	125½	125½	—1	125½	126⅜	801
Del., Lack. & Western	163	163	162	162½	—1½	161½	162½	500
Denver & Rio Grande pf	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	..	48⅝	49⅝	140
Detroit Gas	33	33½	33	33½	+1	..	..	200
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	17⅛	17½	16⅝	17	— ⅛	17	17¼	2,530
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	96	96	96	96	..	96	97	100
Erie	15¼	15¼	15	15⅛	— ¼	15⅛	15¼	730
Erie 1st pf	38	38⅜	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜	37	37⅜	300
Erie Tel. & Tel	60	60	60	60	— ⅛	60¼	61	100
General Electric	33½	33⅝	33	33⅜	— ⅛	33⅝	33⅝	2,010
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	..	95⅝	96⅜	45
Illinois Steel Company	65	67	65	67	+1	66½	67	304
Iowa Central	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜	8½	9	200
Iowa Central pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼	35	36	100
Laclede Gas	23¾	23⅝	23¾	23¾	+ ¼	23⅝	24	200
Lake Erie & Western	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	..	19¼	19½	400
Lake Erie & Western pf	71½	72	71½	71⅝	..	71½	71⅞	535
Lake Shore	154¾	154¾	154⅜	154⅝	+ ⅛	154	155	201
Louisville & Nashville	52⅝	52⅞	51⅜	52⅛	— ⅜	52⅜	52⅝	14,415
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..	9⅝	9½	200
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	..	20	22	350
Manhattan Con.	104¾	104¾	104½	104⅝	+ ⅛	104½	104⅝	2,190
*Metropolitan Traction	109	109½	109	109½	+ ⅛	108⅝	109	220
Michigan Central	97	97	97	97	+ ½	96	97	100
Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf	79	79	79	79	..	79	80	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼	12¼	13	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛	26¼	26⅜	2,110
Missouri Pacific	24	24⅞	23¾	24⅞	+ ¾	24⅛	25	7,055
*National Lead Company	26¼	26½	26⅛	26⅜	..	25	26	500
*National Lead Company pf	90	90	90	90	..	89½	90½	60
National Linseed Oil	18½	19	18½	19	+ ¾	18	19	600
New-Jersey Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	..	106½	107¾	8
New-York Central	97¾	98	97¾	97¾	..	97¾	98¼	1,050
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	174	174	173½	173½	..	173	174	80
N. Y., Ont. & W. 1st pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	..	31⅝	32¾	100
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ½	24¾	25	425
North American	5½	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛	5¼	5½	420
Northern Pacific, 1st ir paid	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	..	4⅝	5	750
Nor. Pacific pf., 1st in. paid	15	15	14⅝	15	..	14⅝	15	454
Ontario & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..	14⅞	15	120
Pacific Mail	25⅜	26⅜	25⅜	26¼	+ ⅛	26	26⅛	1,730
Peoria & Eastern	6	6	6	6	+1⅛	6	8	166
Phil. & Reading, 2d in. paid	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝	15⅝	15⅞	3,025
Pullman Palace Car Company	159	159	159	159	+ ½	159	160	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛	11	11¾	400
St. Paul & Omaha	44¼	44¼	44	44	..	43¾	44¼	1,200
Southern Pacific	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛	19⅛	20	300
Southern Railway	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅝	..	9⅝	9¾	2,065
Southern Railway pf	29⅝	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	..	29⅝	29¾	2,950
Tennessee Coal & Iron	26¼	26½	25⅝	26¼	..	26¼	26½	5,370
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛	8¼	8½	830
Union Pacific, t. r.	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛	8½	8⅝	2,085
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..	5⅝	5⅞	500
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼	10½	11	200
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼	21½	22	100
*United States Leather	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼	8¾	9⅛	150
United States Leather pf	63¼	63½	63¼	63½	+ ¼	63¼	63½	1,335
United States Rubber	20½	21	20	20	— ¼	19⅝	20½	1,870
United States Rubber pf	80	80½	80	80½	+ ½	79½	80½	210
Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛	7⅞	7½	200
Wabash pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛	18⅛	18⅝	3,740
Western Union Telegraph	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ⅝	86½	86¾	5,123
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛	10¼	10⅝	5,119
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	+1	34¾	37½	100
Total sales								210,869

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion ctfs	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	..	68⅝	69	30,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	..	220	230	400

Bonds.

Atch., Col & Pac, 1st 10,000	32¾	Mil. & St. P., "G. M. 4s Series A 61,000	97¼
At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s 61,000	80¾	10,000 e20F	97¼
500	80¾	6,000	98
14,000	80¾	Minn. & St. L. con. 5s 3,000	100½
6,000	80¾	Mo., Kan. & East. 1st 4,000	92¾
32,000	80¾	4,000	93
5,000	80¾	Mo., K. & Tex. 1st 4s 41,000	83½
22,000	80¾	Mo., Kan. & Tex. 2d 1,000	90½
10,000	80⅝	4,000	50½
43,000	80	13,000	60
5,000	80¾	5,000	59½
11,000	80¾	1,000	59¾
15,000	80¾	Mo., K. & T. of Tex. 5s 3,000	77
20,000	80¾	Nash. C. & St. L. con. 6,000	101
20,000	80¾	N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 4s 18,000	104
12,000	42¾	N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s 1,000	88
57,000	42¾	N. Y., S. & W. 1st ref. 5s 4,000	99½
1,000	42¾	N. Y. Sus. & W., G. M. 5,000	70
5,000	42¾	North. Pacific 1st 6s 2,000	117½
44,000	42¾	J. P. M. & Co. cts. 3,000	114½
15,000	42¾	North. Pac. 1st. reg. 15,000	117
4,000	42½	Nor. Pac. 2d con. Trust Co. cts., assented. 20,000	115¼
6,000	42¾	5,000	115¼
Austin & N W 1st 11,000	86½	5,000	115⅝
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons. 5s 20,000	115½	4,000	115¼
Brooklyn Un. Gas 5s 6,000	106⅝	6,000	115½
2,000	106¾	North. Pac. 3d coup. Tr. Co. cts., assented 2,000	73
Canada So. 1st gtd. 2,000	110¾	North. Pac. con. 5s, Tr. Co. cts., assented. 10,000	69¾
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1911 1,000	117⅛	10,000	69¾
C. & O. Pur. My. Fd. 9,000	106¼	Nor. Pac. col. tr. notes, J. P. M. & Co. cts. 30,000	92
Chas. & Ohio gen. 4½s 2,000	74¾	20,000	92
4,000	74¾	Nor. Pac. Term. 1st 5,000	105½
C. & O. Craig Val. 1st 3,000	92¼	Nor. Pac. Term. 1st. 1½	
C. & O. R. & A. Div. 2d consol. 4s 2,000	88	Peo. Gas of Chi. 2d gtd. 6s 5,000	110½
Chic., B. & Q. cons. 7s 5,000	119¾	1,000	110¾
Chicago & Erie 1st 5,000	109	Unified Gold 4s 3,000 e20F	79
1,000	109½	L., N. A. & Chic., G. M. 7,000	72¾
2,000 s20F	109¾	Manhattan Ry. con. 4s 1,000	98
3,000	109¾	1,000	98¾
Chi., G. W. 1. & F. ext. 5s 5,000	105¼	Mex., L. S. & West. 1st, Michigan Div. 1,000	131¾
6,000	105¼	Mil. & North. 1st, 1910, Main Line 2,000	116½
C. & C. 1st Tr. Co. cts. 20,000	81	Mil. & St. Paul, Chic. & Mo. Riv. 5s 2,000	109
C., C. C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s 1,000	93	Chicago & Pacific 6s 1,000	119
Col., H. Val & Tol. 5s 5,000	85¾	Chic. & Pac. West. 5s 4,000	115
1,000	86	Mil. & St. P., "G. M. 4s Series A 61,000	97¼
1,000	86¼	10,000 e20F	97¼
1,000	86⅜	6,000	98
1,000	87	Minn. & St. L. con. 5s 3,000	100½
1,000	87¼	Mo., Kan. & East. 1st 4,000	92¾
1,000	88	4,000	93
Denver & Rio G. 4s 25,000	92	Mo., K. & Tex. 1st 4s 41,000	83½
E. T. Reorg. lien 4-5s 3,000	91⅝	Mo., Kan. & Tex. 2d 1,000	90½
E. T., V. & G. cons. gold 5s 5,000	107	4,000	50½
10,000	107¼	13,000	60
Ed. El. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st 5s 6,000	108¾	5,000	59½
3,000	109	1,000	59¾
Edison Electric Ill. Co. of N. Y. con. 5s 5,000	104⅝	Mo., K. & T. of Tex. 5s 3,000	77
Gal., Har. & San Ant., Mex. & Pac. 1st 5s 5,000	90¾	Nash. C. & St. L. con. 6,000	101
H. & Tex. Cen. con. 6s 3,000	102	N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 4s 18,000	104
H. & Tex. Cen., G. M. 4s 10,000	69⅝	N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s 1,000	88
Ill. C., West. Line 1st 4s 3,000	103¼	N. Y., S. & W. 1st ref. 5s 4,000	99½
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s 3,000	94½	N. Y. Sus. & W., G. M. 5,000	70
2,000	95	North. Pacific 1st 6s 2,000	117½
Kan. City & Pac. 1st 1,000	70	J. P. M. & Co. cts. 3,000	114½
K. P. 1st cons., Trust Co. cts. 10,000	72½	North. Pac. 1st. reg. 15,000	117
20,000	72	Nor. Pac. 2d con. Trust Co. cts., assented 2,000	73
5,000	72¾	North. Pac. con. 5s, Tr. Co. cts., assented. 10,000	69¾
L. G. L. Co. of St. L. 1st 5s 3,000	93	10,000	69¾
Long Island 1st 5,000	165½	Nor. Pac. col. tr. notes, J. P. M. & Co. cts. 30,000	92
L. & N. Pens. & A. 1st 1,000	100	20,000 s3	92
Unified Gold 4s 3,000 e20F	79	3,600	92
L., N. A. & Chic., G. M. 7,000	72¾	Nor. Pac. Term. 1st 5,000	105½
Manhattan Ry. con. 4s 1,000	98	1,000	106
1,000	98¾	Peo. Gas of Chi. 2d gtd. 6s 5,000	110½
Mex., L. S. & West. 1st, Michigan Div. 1,000	131¾	1,000	110¾
Mil. & North. 1st, 1910, Main Line 2,000	116½	Unified Gold 4s 3,000 e20F	79
Mil. & St. Paul, Chic. & Mo. Riv. 5s 2,000	109	L., N. A. & Chic., G. M. 7,000	72¾
Chicago & Pacific 6s 1,000	119	Manhattan Ry. con. 4s 1,000	98
Chic. & Pac. West. 5s 4,000	115	1,000	98¾
Mil. & St. P., "G. M. 4s Series A 61,000	97¼	Mex., L. S. & West. 1st, Michigan Div. 1,000	131¾
10,000 e20F	97¼	Mil. & North. 1st, 1910, Main Line 2,000	116½
6,000	98	Mil. & St. Paul, Chic. & Mo. Riv. 5s 2,000	109
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s 3,000	100½	Chicago & Pacific 6s 1,000	119
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st 4,000	92¾	Chic. & Pac. West. 5s 4,000	115
4,000	93	Mil. & St. P., "G. M. 4s Series A 61,000	97¼
Mo., K. & Tex. 1st 4s 41,000	83½	10,000 e20F	97¼
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 2d 1,000	90½	6,000	98
4,000	50½	Minn. & St. L. con. 5s 3,000	100½
13,000	60	Mo., Kan. & East. 1st 4,000	92¾
5,000	59½	4,000	93
1,000	59¾	Mo., K. & Tex. 1st 4s 41,000	83½
Mo., K. & T. of Tex. 5s 3,000	77	Mo., Kan. & Tex. 2d 1,000	90½
Nash. C. & St. L. con. 6,000	101	4,000	50½
N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 4s 18,000	104	13,000	60
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s 1,000	88	5,000	59½
N. Y., S. & W. 1st ref. 5s 4,000	99½	1,000	59¾
N. Y. Sus. & W., G. M. 5,000	70	Mo., K. & T. of Tex. 5s 3,000	77
North. Pacific 1st 6s 2,000	117½	Nash. C. & St. L. con. 6,000	101
J. P. M. & Co. cts. 3,000	114½	N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 4s 18,000	104
North. Pac. 1st. reg. 15,000	117	N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s 1,000	88
Nor. Pac. 2d con. Trust Co. cts., assented 20,000	115¼	N. Y., S. & W. 1st ref. 5s 4,000	99½
5,000	115¼	N. Y. Sus. & W., G. M. 5,000	70
5,000	115⅝	North. Pacific 1st 6s 2,000	117½
4,000	115¼	J. P. M. & Co. cts. 3,000	114½
6,000	115½	North. Pac. 1st. reg. 15,000	117
North. Pac. 2d coup. Tr. Co. cts., assented 2,000	73	Nor. Pac. 2d con. Trust Co. cts., assented 20,000	115¼
North. Pac. con. 5s, Tr. Co. cts., assented. 10,000	69¾	5,000	115¼
10,000	69¾	5,000	115⅝
Nor. Pac. col. tr. notes, J. P. M. & Co. cts. 30,000	92	4,000	115¼
20,000 s3	92	6,000	115½
3,600	92	North. Pac. 2d coup. Tr. Co. cts., assented 2,000	73
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st 5,000	105½	North. Pac. con. 5s, Tr. Co. cts., assented. 10,000	69¾
1,000	106	10,000	69¾
Peo. Gas of Chi. 2d gtd. 6s 5,000	110½	Nor. Pac. col. tr. notes, J. P. M. & Co. cts. 30,000	92
1,000	110¾	20,000 s3	92
Unified Gold 4s 3,000 e20F	79	3,600	92
L., N. A. & Chic., G. M. 7,000	72¾	Nor. Pac. Term. 1st 5,000	105½
Manhattan Ry. con. 4s 1,000	98	1,000	106
1,000	98¾	Peo. Gas of Chi. 2d gtd. 6s 5,000	110½
Mex., L. S. & West. 1st, Michigan Div. 1,000	131¾	1,000	110¾
Mil. & North. 1st, 1910, Main Line 2,000	116½	Unified Gold 4s 3,000 e20F	79
Mil. & St. Paul, Chic. & Mo. Riv. 5s 2,000	109	L., N. A. & Chic., G. M. 7,000	72¾
Chicago & Pacific 6s 1,000	119	Manhattan Ry. con. 4s 1,000	98
Chic. & Pac. West. 5s 4,000	115	1,000	98¾

Bonds—Continued.

Tex. & Pac. 2d inc. 10,000	22	Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	106⅞
20,000	22¼	5,000	106⅝
2,000	22½	Wabash R. R. 2d 3,000	75½
3,000	22¼	West Shore gtd. 4s 1,000 c	106¾
41,000	22¼	Registered 2,000	104¼
5,000	22	W. N. Y. & Penn. gen. 5,000	44
5,000 s3	22½	W. N. Y. & Penn. inc. 5,000	13½
Ulster & Del. 1st 5s 1,000	100½	W. U. col. tr. 5s 1,000	107⅝
U. P., Denv. & Gulf 1st 5,000	30¾	Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s 4,000	60
1,000	37	Wisconsin Cent. Co. 1st, Trust Co. cts. 2,000	33¾
U. S. Cordage Co. 1st, Trust Co. cts. 1,000	28	1,000	34½
1,000	28½		
1,000	28⅝		
5,000	29		
Total sales			$1,748,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Ala. & Sus.	.175	..	Md. Coal pf.	40	55
A. & T. H.	.58	..	Mex. Cent.	9⅝	9¾
Amer. Coal	.115	125	Mex. N. cfs.	1	1¼
Am. Exc.	.112	114	M. & St. L.	18½	19½
Ann Arbor.	9	10	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	48	48¼
Ann A. pf.	25½	27	Minn. Iron.	68½	69
Am. T. & C.	91	95	Mobile & O.	21½	23
At. & Pacific	⅝	½	Mor. & Es.	.162	163½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	7	N. C. & St. L.	..	..
B. A. L. pf.	102½	105	N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st pf.	72	80
*Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	23½	24⅛	Nat. Starch.	6	8
Brunsw'k Co.	½	¾	N. S. 1st pf.	48	55
B., R. & P.	18½	24	N. S. 2d pf.	15	22
B.-R. & P. pf.	55	61	New Cent. C.	6	8½
B., C. R. & N.	72	63	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
Can. Pac.	62½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	72	80
C. F. & M.	9	..	N. Y., Sus. & W.	8¾	9¼
Chi. & Alt.	155	160	Norfolk So.	68½	72
Chi. & E. Ill.	41	43	N. & W. 2d in. pd.	5	6
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80¾	83	Ohio So.	5	15
Cleve., C. & C.	53½	..	Ont. Mining.	12	13
W. pf.	51½	53½	Ore. Imp., t. r.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Three hundred and forty (340) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements Articles eleven and twelve of the First Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz:

250	3704	10262	17021	31587	37555	47940
505	3852	10385	17484	31712	37567	48004
517	3926	10704	17571	31732	37582	48037
606	4025	11333	17631	31779	37648	48210
608	4121	11353	17679	31881	37682	48313
759	4309	11373	17782	31885	37709	48333
807	4384	*11436	17816	32225	38258	48467
812	4410	11593	18228	32337	38452	48481
854	4443	11825	18303	32588	38675	48514
1084	4478	11851	18514	32811	39037	48525
1133	4487	12083	18576	32834	39050	48567
1144	4589	12124	18577	32869	39106	48746
1159	4889	12143	18596	32931	39152	48762
1219	4900	12162	19011	33033	39203	48793
1272	4978	12182	19037	33079	39260	48927
1428	5015	12257	19382	33087	39418	48947
1506	5188	12361	19627	33301	39434	49137
1598	5277	12529	19677	33357	39573	49158
1607	5501	12750	20289	33600	39745	49202
1612	5641	12822	20443	33626	39796	49955
1624	5749	13005	20680	33656	41571	50033
1631	5781	13021	20869	33695	41583	50529
1767	5897	13897	20955	34074	41904	50546
1795	5947	13955	21033	34099	42297	50576
1856	6101	14110	21057	34210	42304	50583
1912	6257	14165	21727	34364	42473	50584
1914	6418	14183	21758	34404	42589	50585
2007	6544	14259	22854	34412	42630	50657
2028	6684	14274	29270	34477	43155	50661
2072	6970	14279	29517	34681	43252	51451
2191	7218	14482	29554	34905	43350	51616
2261	7324	14837	29603	35022	43363	51821
2308	7326	14874	29761	35152	44073	51929
2482	7395	14914	30277	35158	44501	52385
2487	7592	14987	30290	35176	44564	52404
2482	7824	15212	30351	35206	44783	52446
2623	7840	15222	30365	35400	45098	52522
2660	8072	15486	30413	35436	45573	52723
2845	8096	15632	30570	35802	46229	52815
2938	8176	15640	30708	36026	46284	52863
2967	8356	15845	30829	36236	46285	52865
2991	8450	16333	31019	36339	46384	52880
3049	8466	16588	31086	36361	46745	52900
3075	8469	16641	31159	36458	46931	52984
3213	9049	16642	31298	36945	47002	53038
3461	9349	16666	31304	37154	47180	53162
3523	9755	16670	31314	37296	47489	53350
3566	9813	16852	31341	37441	47878	53406
3579	10109	17004	31461			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due July 1, 1896, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.
New-York, May 15th, 1896.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Three hundred and forty (340) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Co. of New-York.
JOHN SCOTT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
General First Mortgage & Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of over a majority in amount of the above described bonds having deposited same for conversion, on the basis set forth on page 12 of the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, all other holders of such bonds who desire to avail of the privilege of conversion on the above basis are hereby notified to **deposit their bonds** at either of our offices **on or before June 30th, 1896.**

Reorganization Certificates will be issued for bonds so deposited.

The basis of conversion is 135 per cent. in the new 4 per cent. Prior Lien bonds of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad (on which interest from July 1, 1896, shall be adjusted quarterly in cash), with 3 per cent. in cash payable now on the old bonds for the interest due July 1, 1896.

ON JULY 1ST, 1896, the basis for conversion of bonds not previously deposited will be **reduced from 135 per cent. to 132 per cent.**

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
Deposited Under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN.
June 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that the second instalment of
$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and
$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,
on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on June 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates, or receipts, must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

Wagner Palace Car Co's Stock.
DEALT IN BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Oregon Improvement Company
5% Consolidated Bonds.

The undersigned beg to announce that owners of bonds to the amount of over two millions of dollars have signified their willingness to unite in requesting the Reorganization Committee to modify their plan, and also to demand some guarantee that a just proportion of the new securities and cash realized from assessments will be acquired by the successor company, provided that a majority of said bonds, not less than $8,500,000 to make the protest effectual, shall be obtained.

It is therefore earnestly urged of those bondholders who have not sent in their names and amount of holdings to do so on or before the 23d instant, so that they may be represented at a proposed meeting to be called for the 25th instant, to take action as indicated above.

H. AMY & CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

A WELL-KNOWN AND SUCCESSFUL BANK OFFICER, WITH A THOROUGH PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE BUSINESS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, WOULD PURCHASE AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED BANK OR TRUST COMPANY. WORKER, BOX 196 TIMES.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.
(Mackay-Bennett System.)
No. 253 Broadway, New-York.
Dividend No. 28.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One and Three-quarters per cent. on the Capital Stock of this company is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of July, 1896, out of the net earnings, to all stockholders of record on the 21st day of June, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed at 2:30 P. M. on the 20th instant, and reopened on the morning of the 2d day of July, 1896.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

Dated June 9, 1896.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 17th June, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the office on the 15th day of July next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 30th inst.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and reopened on Friday, 9 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, 16th day of July Next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER,
Treasurer.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
New-York, June 17th, 1896.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable out of the earnings of the road for the year ending June 30th, 1896, of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the First Preferred Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company payable July 15th, 1896, at the Central Trust Company of New-York, to the stockholders of record on the 30th of June, 1896. Transfer books will be closed June 30th at 3 P. M., until July 16th at 10 A. M.
R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,
234 FIFTH AV.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
New-York, June 9th, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. from net earnings on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record of June 19th. Transfer books will close June 19th at 3 P. M. and reopen July 2d.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 16, 1896.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st to July 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 16, 1896.

Interest on bonds of above company due July 1, 1896, will be paid on and after July 15th, at the Mercantile National Bank, New-York, N. Y.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
June 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER per CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. June 16th, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2d, 1896.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.
Dividend No. 24.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3d, 1896.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed from June 24th, 1896, at three o'clock P. M. until July 2d, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M.
JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable July 1, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, June 24, 1896, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, July 1, 1896, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on July 1.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New-York, June 9, 1896.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA
IN NEW-YORK.
EIGHTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
June 17, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier.

NATIONAL WALL PAPER COMPANY, 416-422 Broome St., New-York City.—The Board of Directors has declared that the interest on the Debenture Stock of the Company for the year ending March 31, 1896, and amounting to 5 Per Cent., be paid on June 15, 1896. Checks will be mailed from this office. Transfer books will be closed on June 16 and reopened on June 19, 1896.
GEORGE H. KEIM, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1896, at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern,
250 shs. The Brock Veneered Lumber Co.

PROPOSALS.

DAVIDS ISLAND, N. Y., MAY 19, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 10 A. M. June 19, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing gasolene here during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1896. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Gasolene," and addressed to J. W. SUMMERHAYES, A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON PLANER.—Watertown Arsenal, Mass., June 9, 1896.—Sealed proposals for furnishing one Iron Planer, 12 foot by 10 foot by 25 foot, will be received here until 11 A. M., JUNE 30, 1896. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Planer," and addressed "Major J. W. Reilly, Commanding Officer."

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., June 17, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 o'clock A. M., JULY 17, 1896, for furnishing Iron, Steel, Hardware, Lumber, Paints, Oils, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to J. W. REILLY, Major, Ord. Dept., Comdg.

New-York is the Money Centre

of the United States and THE NEW-YORK TIMES is peculiarly the Financial advertising medium. It is thoroughly read by the solid prosperous people, by the Bankers, Brokers, Investors, Buyers, and Sellers of American Securities. These people read the financial news of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and depend upon it. Its reports are accurate, its reviews impartial, its criticisms just. Its news columns and its advertising columns are alike respected.

TABLET TO CONNECTICUT PATRIOTS

Dedicated in Lebanon War Office by Sons of American Revolution.

LEBANON, Conn., June 17.—The members of the Connecticut Society of Sons of the American Revolution formally dedicated today a bronze tablet in the old War Office to the memory of the Revolutionary patriots of this place.

Memorial exercises were held at the Trumbull tomb, where lie buried the Revolutionary War Governor of the State and his family. The decoration of the graves of Revolutionary patriots followed.

At the tomb Gen. Samuel E. Merwin of New-Haven spoke of the high motives which influenced the patriots of the Revolution to action, and expressed the conviction that care must be taken or the American spirit of the Revolution would be lost by the millions of ignorant immigrants who are knocking at our doors for admission. He concluded with a eulogy of the sturdy virtue of the women of the Revolution, and paid a glowing tribute to American mothers and their influence in molding the public men of the day in this country.

In the afternoon a collation was served to the guests of the day in the town hall by the people of the town, and later Judge Gillett of this place delivered a formal address of welcome on the green, and the tablet was unveiled.

The oration was by the Rev. Richard H. Nelson of Norwich.

New Syndicate Building Mortgaged.

The new Syndicate Building, 35, 37, and 39 Nassau Street, and 56 and 58 Liberty Street, has been mortgaged for $1,750,000. Two mortgages were given, one for $1,500,000, in favor of the City Real Estate Company of this city, and one for $250,000, which is a second mortgage, in favor of the New-York Realty Company and Moses Goldsmith and Solomon Plaut, is given to secure the payment of two bonds, each for $125,000, which fall due two years from date. These bonds were made by Hugh Lamb, John J. Brown, and William Bryan.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS
for $1,283,909.84 of Three and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until
THURSDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit:

$554,565.04 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for acquiring the lands known as Saint John's Cemetery, in the Ninth Ward, for use as a public park, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1916.

250,000.00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River at Third Avenue, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1916.

288,694.80 Consolidated Stock of the City of York, known as "Schoolhouse Bonds," the principal payable Nov. 1, 1914.

195,650.00 Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for new grounds and buildings for the College of the City of New-York, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1914.

The principal of and the interest on the said Bonds and Stock are payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York. For full information, see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,
Comptroller.
City of New-York—Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, June 5, 1896.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part 1, thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 10th day of July, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Pitt Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of the said Pitt Street for a distance or four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of said Stanton Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Sheriff Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of said Sheriff Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 15th, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Room 127, Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor,
New-York, June 16, 1896.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public school; editors, editorial writers, or reporters of daily newspapers; licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen; election officers, non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; Superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company; telegraph operators actually doing duty as such; Grand, Sheriff's, and Civil Court jurors, and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or prima facie permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice," requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notices must be answered (in person, if possible,) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable, he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalise their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

WILLIAM PLIMLEY,
Commissioner of Jurors.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION MODERATELY ACTIVE AND PRICES GENERALLY HIGHER.

Grain Cables Were Better, and the West Higher—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull and Firm—Provisions Steadier and Quiet—Cotton Less Active and Irregular—Coffee Was Lower and Very Quiet.

There was a very fair trade in grain, mainly through scalpers and switchers, with prices generally higher, as influenced by the better tone to the Western markets and the firmer news from abroad, with crop news generally bullish. Provisions were steadier, but very quiet. Cotton was fairly active, and very irregular, closing at a sharp decline on this crop. Coffee was quiet and lower with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator.....	22¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34 @ 34¼
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.35 @ 3.55
Cotton, middling uplands.....	7¾@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @ 20
Pork, mess.....	8.25 @ 9.00
Lard, Western steam	4.45 @ ..
Beef, family.....	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	15 @ 15½
Sugar, granulated	4 15-16@ 5 1-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7.....	13¾@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	5½@ 7¾
Copper, Lake	11.50 @12.00
Lead	3.00 @ 3.02½

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active, chiefly in the way of scalping and switching, with the close firm at 1½c advance, on better cables, fair foreign buying, firmer Western markets, bullish crop reports, and local covering. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 1,729,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and 208,000 bushels increase in the amount afloat and in Europe. ....Spot was 1½c higher, with options, but in light demand. Sales, 37,000 bushels No. 8 hard Manitoba, on private terms, quoted at 7⅞c under July, cost, freight, and insurance, Buffalo.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 8@8½c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 3¾c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 90,920 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 478,185 bushels; receipts, 36,075 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 144,643 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and firm at ½c advance, with cables higher, West firmer, and Bradstreet's reporting a decrease of 462,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was ½c higher and in moderate demand. Sales, 31,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 36½c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 15,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 34c, elevator, and 8,000 bushels do at 35¼c, delivered.... Receipts, 2,925 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 243,695 bushels....Clearances hence, 75 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 73,988 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were again without demand and quoted nominally unchanged. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 645,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot were quiet and firm at about unchanged prices....Sales, 50,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, at 25½c; No. 3 white at 23¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 22¼c; rejected white, 22c; Tuesday mixed, 20c; No. 2 Chicago, 24c; track white, 24@28c for 45,000 bushels....Receipts, 84,000 bushels; exports, none.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	.....	@ ..	64⅞
July	2,080,000	63⅜@64⅞	64¾
September	2,180,000	64 @65	65
December	485,000	65⅛@66⅝	66¾
Total.....	4,745,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	.....	@ ..	34¼
July	55,000	34½@34¾	34¾
September	35,000	35½@35⅞	35¾
Total.....	90,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	.....	@ ..	22½
July	.....	@ ..	22¼

FLOUR—Market very quiet and prices show irregularity, with home trade buying only small lots....Sales, 20,700 bbls, including 7,900 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$4.05, 3,900 bbls Winter patents at $3.75@$3.90, 1,800 bbls straights at $3.40@$3.50, 600 bbls No. 1 at $2.60@$2.85, 300 bbls fine at $1.75, in sacks, and 2,300 bbls bakers' extra at $2.80@$3....Arrivals, 4,709 bbls and 9,644 sacks; exports, 5,092 bbls and 3,085 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 38,981 bbls and sail early; dull.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 43c; Western at 40¾c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3.20; cut, $2.90@$3.50; ground, $2.70@$2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Dull and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@60c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 60@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was no improvement in the demand, with the situation of the market unchanged; supplies were indifferently offered, despite the slack buying interest; prime yellow was offered at 25c, and good off yellow at 24½c. Sales were 500 bbls strictly prime yellow, in lots, at 25¼@25½c. Crude, in barrels, was scarce and nominal, with 20c bid and 21c asked....LARD OIL was firm and in fair jobbing demand; quoted at 43@44c....LINSEED was at steady prices; quoted at 37c for American, 39c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The sentiment was better for the day in part with grain, with some revival of speculative confidence, although cash demands continued slack. There was an advance for the day of 2½@5 points for pork, 5 points for lard, and 7½@10 points for bacon. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 29,000 head.

LARD—Went up at the West 7½@10 points, closing at 5 points' advance for the day, without much improvement to the trading, where June closed at 4.16c nominal; July was at 4.30@4.25c, closing at 4.20c; September at 4.32½@4.37½c, closing at 4.35c; October closed at 4.42½c asked; January closed at 4.70c nominal. The Chicago stock was estimated at 243,000 tcs. Here there was an inactive trading; cash was at 4.40c bid and 4.45c asked; July option at 4.50c nominal; city steam was steady; sales of 100 tcs at 4.05c; refined was quiet; Continent at 4.70c; South American at 5.15c; Brazil, kegs, at 6.25c; compound at 4@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—Quiet and steady. West 10@15c, but reacted, and closed at a gain for the day of 2½@5c, with moderate speculation, where June closed at $7.15 nominal, July was at $7.17½@$7.27½, closing at $7.17½@$7.20; September at $7.35@$7.45, closing at $7.35; January closed at $8.10. Here there was a dull export demand, with sales of 150 bbls mess....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.25@$8.50 for old, and $8.75@$9 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $9@$10.50.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was a little more business at steady prices; sales of 50 bxs rib bellies, 12 lb average, at 4¾c; 25 bxs do, 14 lb average, at 4¼c; 50 bxs clear bellies, latterly at 4½c, closing at 4¼c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4½c; do, boxed, 4⅝@4¾c; 10-lb average, loose, 4½c; pickled hams, 11½@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 4½c.

BACON—Was up 7½@10 points on short ribs at the West, where the trading was slack, but in sympathy with the improved market tone, with one closing at 3.85c nominal; July was at 3.90@3.92½c, closing at 3.90c; September was at 4.02½@4.07½c, closing at 4.05c; October closed at 4.12½c nominal.

BEEF—English shippers were light buyers and home demands were moderate; sales latterly of 400 tcs and 600 bbls city packed....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Were moving out slowly, while held at old prices; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were firmer....Bacon at 4¾c; 180 lb at 4½c, 160 lb at 4¾c, 140 lb at 4¾c, 120 lb at 5c, pigs at 5½c. Receipts at the West were 90,000 head, the same time last year, 49,000 head; Chicago—Receipts, 23,000 head; active; 5@10c higher; $2.95@$3.55; left over, 1,500 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; active; $3.30@$3.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; higher; $3@$3.17½. Omaha—Receipts, 6,500 head; opened 5c higher; $3@$3.25. Milwaukee—Receipts, 4,549 head; $3.10@$3.45. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,976 head; active; $3@$3.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,100 head; higher; $3@$3.35.

TALLOW—An advance to 3⅜c for city was sustained by the sale of 100 hhds for the Continent at that. Offerings from melters' hands were reserved. For country made a strong market, with moderate receipts, and steady demands from the home trade; sales of 90,000 lb in lots at 3¼@3⅜c for good and prime.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a quiet market, but the pressers were firm on moderate stocks; quoted at 4¼c. In lard stearine absence of trading, with Western offered at 5c and city at 5¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were without special activity and closed quiet at 5@10 points decline, following the weakness abroad. Here was irregular at 1@1¼f decline, and Hamburg unchanged to ⅛ pfennig down....Spot Rio easy and dull at 13¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 bags Maracaibo and 500 bags Central American on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—August, 500 bags at 10.90c; December, 250 bags at 10c; total, 750 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 500 bags at 11.50c; September, 3,500 bags at 10.55c; October, 500 bags at 10.20c; November, 250 bags at 10.05c; December, 2,250 bags at 10c, 500 bags at 9.95c; March, 1,000 bags at 9.80c; May, 1,000 bags at 9.75c; total, 9,500 bags. Total for day, 10,250 bags. Closing Prices—January, 9.85@9.90c; February, 9.80@9.85c; March, 9.75@9.80c; April, 9.70@9.80c; May, 9.70@9.75c; June, 11.90@12c; July, 11.45@11.50c; August, 10.85@10.90c; September, 10.50@10.55c; October, 10.15@10.20c; November, 10@10.10c; December, 9.95@10c.

COTTON.

Contracts were again unsettled and irregular, closing steady at 14@15 points decline, on near, and 3@5 down on new, with trading only on local account, and chiefly scalping and switching, and Liverpool barely steady at 3@5 points decline.... Spot was unchanged and quiet. Sales, 116 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8c; middling uplands, 7⅝c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
June	7.32@7.34	....	....	....
July	7.33@7.34	7.44	7.33	1,800
August	7.33@7.34	7.45	7.32	47,800
September	6.71@6.

CONFISCATED JEWELS SOLD

WERE SMUGGLED IN BY THE LEREUXS THREE YEARS AGO,

There Were 373 Lots in the Sale and $8,500 Was Realized—Many Dealers Present—Lawyer-Poet M. L. Towns and Pawnbroker Heaney Were Large Buyers—A Young Woman Who Chewed Gum Between Bids Made Many Purchases.

The long-promised sale of the Lereux jewels, that were said to have been stolen in Paris and were smuggled into this country three years ago, was held by United States Marshal Henry J. Hayden, in the Post Office Building, Brooklyn, yesterday. Only a few bidders were present, but they were evidently there for business. Bids were lively from the moment the sale opened, at 10 o'clock in the morning, until it closed, at 5 o'clock P. M. In that time 373 lots of goods, valued at the last appraisal at $7,000, were sold for $8,500.

The majority of the bidders were dealers. There were several large buyers who were not. Mirabeau L. Towns, Brooklyn's lawyer-poet, was one of these. If Mr. Towns wears all the jewels at once which he bought yesterday, he will excite the envy of the Brooklyn small boy, and will outshine the Brooklyn clubwoman in the full glory of the regalia of her society badges.

If Mr. Towns decorates himself with these lately acquired treasures, he will wear 25 scarfpins, several pairs of bracelets—exact record lost—5 watch chains, 9 pairs of sleeve buttons, 17 scarfpins, (another lot,) 5 or 6 watches, 3 breastpins, 2 brooches, and a lot of loose stones—diamonds and sapphires—that cost $230.

"I think I will open a little store on Fulton Street," he said yesterday, as he was mentally taking account of stock just after the sale. "I lost $1,500 in conducting this case for the people. I credited that up to profit and loss. I suppose I had better put this down in the same way. But I have the best watch in the world, and I only gave sixty-odd dollars for it. It tells the days of the month, there is a cherub, the image of my youngest child, which shows the changes of the moon"—then in the laughter that followed Mr. Towns's voice, the further relation of the attractions of his watch was lost.

Ex-Alderman Arthur J. Heaney and C. H. Morson, a Brooklyn dealer in Japanese goods, were also large investors. Senator Peter McNulty, United States District Attorney Bennett, Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Roy, Internal Revenue Collector Kelly, United States Commissioner Allen, and even the Marshal, caught the infection, not to speak of one of the colored employes of the building, and the troop of pretty young women stenographers who invaded the place at noon, and the two who sat on a table later in the day, chewing gum and inspecting the goods piece by piece before they were ushered by the auctioneer.

"How women love to gloat over such pretty things," said an admiring man.

"Five dollars," called the pretty little blonde nearest the case of jewels, just then, taking the gum from her mouth as a pearl breastpin was put up. "Half! Half quarters!" &c., she went on, as the bids came in—"$8." "It's yours," said the auctioneer, and the gum was then replaced and chewed with a happy vigor.

"Two dollars," she called again, as a jeweled butterfly was put up; but the price went too high. She lost that, but bought another pearl pin almost exactly like the first, exhibited a string of four gold pencils she had purchased, and began bidding vigorously on something else.

"Sh-she mu-must be mi-mi-mighty fond of them, and sh-she's spen-spen-spending a pile of mo-money," stammered an onlooker, viewing the proceedings with amazement.

"I have only made about a dozen purchases," explained the little woman to a friend in an interval when she was not bidding. "They are very reasonable, I think, and I am making an investment."

The goods ranged in value from a revolver that went for $1 to a watch, "H. & F." repeater, which brought $165. Ladies' watches sold as low as $12.50, and watches enameled and set with diamonds, for $21. One almost solid gold watch brought $67. A locket appraised at $15 sold for $63. There were all the regular lines of jewelry and some silverware. Arthur Heaney, some one said, in his purchases was trying to make good the losses he sustained on the Leroux jewelry taken in at his pawnshop and confiscated by the Government.

The goods sold yesterday were originally appraised at $17,000. Purchasers will be delivered to the buyers at the Marshal's office to-morrow.

SETH LOW BECOMES A FELLOW.

His Interest in the Botanical Garden Shown Substantially.

The Board of Managers of the Botanical Garden held a meeting in President Cornelius Vanderbilt's office, in the Grand Central Station, yesterday afternoon. There were present President Vanderbilt, Secretary N. S. Britton, W. E. Dodge, D. O. Mills, Charles F. Cox, and Judge Addison Brown.

Chairman Dodge of the Committee on Plans made a brief report, showing that the committee's labors were progressing satisfactorily.

Secretary Britton reported that President Seth Low of Columbia College and F. F. Thompson had qualified as Fellows by the payment of $1,000 each, and that 154 others had qualified as annual members by the payment of $10 each. Secretary Britton also reported that the Committee on Scientific Direction had adopted a general plan for the arrangement of the museum, which would be made public later.

Judge Brown read a series of resolutions defining the powers and duties of the Directors, which were adopted. Secretary Britton was then authorized to secure the advice and co-operation of engineers, landscape architects, and gardeners in preparing plans for the development of Bronx Park, and to report progress in the Fall.

The receipt of the following gifts was then announced: The herbarium of the late Harry Edwards, the actor, presented by Mrs. Esther Herrman; Miss Anna Murray Vail's herbarium of 3,000 specimens from Eastern North America; a handsome living fourteen-foot palm from Miss Louise Veltin, books and pamphlets from Samuel Henshaw and W. E. Dodge, and maps of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of this city from Louis Haffen.

The Board of Managers will meet again in September.

FINED BY MAGISTRATE MOTT.

Lawyer Gotlieb Threatens to Make Complaint and Sue.

City Magistrate Mott, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday fined Lawyer Maurice H. Gotlieb $10 for contempt of court and disorderly conduct. Gotlieb says he will make a complaint against the Magistrate and try to have him removed from office, and will also sue him for damages.

Mr. Gotlieb appeared in the court for Louis Patersberg of 173 Broome Street, who was accused of receiving stolen goods taken from the premises of Selig Goldstuf. He was cross-examining a witness when Magistrate Mott told him to stop, and when he insisted that he had a right to question the witness Magistrate Mott said: "You are a fool dyou for disorderly conduct in the court."

Mr. Gotlieb protested, whereupon Magistrate Mott directed Policeman Ring to arrest him. The court was in an uproar when Mr. Gotlieb was arraigned.

"You are charged with using insulting language and acting in a bolsterous manner," said the Magistrate.

Mr. Gotlieb pleaded not guilty, and asked to be heard by another Magistrate, as Magistrate Mott could not be accuser, Judge, and jury, too, but he was overruled and fined $5.

"I don't care if you fine me $50," he said. "It is worth it to be able to tell you what I think of you. Your conduct is disgraceful, improper, and insulting."

"I fine you $10," shouted Magistrate Mott.

The fine was paid under protest.

Arrival of the Whitford.

The schooner George M. Whitford, an account of whose capture by the Colombian vessel Cordova has already been given in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, reached this port yesterday. The Whitford was released eighteen days after her seizure. While leaving Colon she ran into the schooner Harriet A. Jackson. Neither vessel was seriously damaged.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

88—Moulton vs. Green. 92—Britt vs. Metropolitan Street Railway. 94—Baldwin vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 95—Callanan vs. same. 99—Adams vs. Lombard. 114—Leeds vs. same. 115—MacGowan vs. Talcott. 122—Finn vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company. 100—Salisbury vs. Bennett. 116—Ireland vs. New-York Recorder Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

18—United States vs. One chest, three matchboxes, &c. 26—United States vs. Twenty-three cut unset diamonds. 6—United States vs. Veyra. 8—United States vs. Mastrangelo. 13—United States vs. Seven bales tobacco. 15—United States vs. Jones and another. 23—United States vs. Three hundred packages of dynamite, &c.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

No. 615—George W. Martin and another, respondents, vs. Samuel C. Freed, appellant.—Argued by Isaac N. Miller for appellant, J. Stewart Ross for respondents.

No. 616—Thomas W. Stack, appellant, vs. The City of Brooklyn, respondent.—Argued by William P. Pickett for appellant, Joseph A. Burr, Corporation Counsel, for respondent.

No. 618—Georgianna Bigelow, appellant, vs. William H. Davol, respondent.—Argued by Joseph M. Dixon for appellant, E. Ellery Anderson for respondent. Unfinished.

The calendar for Thursday is: Nos. 619, 620, 1164, 617, 623, 626, 628, 631.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.—Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M.

Nos. 42, 70, 45, 47, 40, 64, 80, 15, 62, 69.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J. Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J. Motions.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 3156, 3188, 3266, 3008. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Pryor, J.

Law and Fact.—Nos. 2730, 1771, 1758, 1958, 3009, 2912, 2899, 1065, 2325, 2759, 3192, 3205, 3016, 2116, 3015, 2849, 2504, 2845, 3025, 2025, 2921, 3075, 2869, 1786, 1906, 2972, 2103, 3141, 3155, 2554, 2476, 2558, 2579, 2593, 1966, 3150, 3215. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J. Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Cases unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Smyth, J. Causes to be sent from Part V. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J. Elevated railroad cases. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.

Nos. 8410, 7465, 8014, 8003, 8753, 7947, 8387, 8654, 8797, 8760, 8656, 8845, 8486, 8656, 8692. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.

Nos. 2448, 2545, 1874, 2577, 8473, 2248, 8476. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J. Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J. Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J. Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.

Nos. 2495, 2299, 2493, 2494, 1648, 2020, 1729, 2069. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Freedman, J. Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J. Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McLaughlin, J. Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Barnard, J. Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—John Coleman, John Lindlau, Jane H. Connolly, Margaret Farrell, at 10:30 A. M. Isaac B. Coursen at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.

No. 978—Will of Robert Darragh at 10:30 A. M. No. 1156—Will of Henry H. Dixon, at 10:30 A. M. No. 1178—Will of Charlotte A. Hamilton, at 11:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.

Nos. 1445, 1525, 4722, 269, 1389, 1469, 4917, 173, 4730½, 4630, 441, 4044½, 1479, 4137, 1442, 3452½, 1029, 1248, 4631, 1455½, 1938, 1394, 1653, 742, 1370, 1002, 1622, 4951, 1398, 141. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.

Nos. 1572, 1618, 1604, 513, 967, 1736, 1767, 1738, 1578, 1585½, 1616, 1638, 1646, 1665, 1693, 1722, 1733, 1645, 1651, 1655, 1661, 1693, 1712, 1727, 1627, 1170, 4459, 1064, 885½, 1644, 1718. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.

Nos. 1541, 1513, 1293, 1561, 1705½, 1709, 1498, 1680, 1314, 1670, 1515, 1672, 1707, 1280, 1784, 1787, 1562, 1488, 1746, 855, 1790, 1791. Clear. 1793, 1794, 1795, 1795½, 1796, 1797, 1798. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.

Short Causes.—Nos. 4737, 4759, 4085, 4817, 4865, 4824, 4843, 4764, 4769, 3326, 2638, 4862, 2737, 4862, 4864, 4814, 4783, 4760, 4826, 4863, 4752.

Equity Causes.—Nos. 3053, 2925, 229, 218, 220, 221, 155, 159, 191, 228, 175, 108, 224, 225. Clear.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.; Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.

Enumerated.—Nos. 235, 236, 263, 244, 252, 259, 281, 283, 284, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Clement, J. Nos. 558, 338, 512, 353, 605, 912, 639, 602, 646, 529, 649.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Keogh, J.; Part II., Van Wyck, J.; Part III., Osborne, J.; Part IV., Dykman, J.

Nos. 5006, 885, 2469, 2506, 2596, 2597, 5037, 2514, 2509, 2533½, 2541, 2543, 2059, 2566, 2580, 2314, 1141, 2148, 2493, 2494, 2207, 2268, 2060, 2473, 4904, 2425, 948, 164, 1093, 1094, 2101, 2233, 2144, 2454, 459, 5453, 1603.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2600.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J.; Part II., Asphaul, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting of Daniel K. Rich, John S. Shepherd, Theresa Williams, Jane McPherson et al., Johanna Adamey, (formerly Reach,) Hugh Hutchinson, John Curran, John Brecht.

The administration of Louisa Haines, Anna E. Wright.

The estates of Mary Mandery, David McDonald, Anna Boulete.

The real estate of Henry O. F. Brunjes.

The probate of ownership of Julia Blum.

The revocation of probate of Felix Classens.

The inventory of Patrick Kenny.

The transfer tax of Frank Bowman, Rebecca S. Bowen, Henry Ahrens, Julia F. Fuller, Mary P. Hewitt and Eva Falkenburgh.

Contested calendar at 10:30.

22—Will of Joseph Dellert. 42—Will of Rosie Brobison. 23—Will of Adam Walker.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 17—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, threatening weather, with showers in the afternoon, southerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, and EASTERN NEW-YORK, showers, southerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair Thursday morning, with light showers in the afternoon, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, with light showers in extreme western portions Thursday afternoon, variable winds. GEORGIA, EASTERN FLORIDA, WESTERN FLORIDA, and ALABAMA, fair, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair southeasterly to southerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, variable winds. WESTERN TEXAS, generally fair, cooler Thursday afternoon, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, variable winds. ARKANSAS, fair, northeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair in eastern, showers in western, portion, warmer in western portion, northeasterly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, OHIO, and INDIANA, fair, light northeasterly winds. ILLINOIS, fair in northern portion, showers in southern portion, warmer, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, light, variable winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer in eastern portion, increasing southeasterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair Thursday morning, probably light showers and cooler in the afternoon, southeasterly winds. IOWA, fair, with showers, and slightly cooler Thursday afternoon, variable winds, becoming southerly. MISSOURI, generally fair, warmer in eastern and southeastern portions, southeasterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, probably severe thunderstorms in the afternoon, southeasterly gales. SOUTH DAKOTA, thunderstorms, high southeasterly winds.

NEBRASKA, generally fair, with thunderstorms in extreme northern portion Thursday afternoon, southeasterly winds. KANSAS, generally fair, southerly winds. COLORADO and WYOMING, generally fair, variable winds. MONTANA, generally fair, southwesterly to northwesterly winds.

An area of high pressure is central off the North Pacific coast. A trough of low pressure extends from Assiniboia to Texas and thence to the St. Lawrence Valley. The pressure has risen markedly in the upper lake region and fallen in North Dakota and New-Mexico. Thunderstorms have occurred in the Middle Mississippi Valley and in the Atlantic States.

Unsettled weather will continue in the Atlantic States and the Middle Mississippi Valley.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sales at Auction in the Trinity Building—Building Plans.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, in partition, to the plaintiff, John D. Crimmins, at $85,000, the three three-story brick dwellings 36, 38, and 40 East Sixty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Madison Avenue, and the one two-story brick dwelling in rear, 50 by 100.5. The sale of the entire premises was made subject to the mortgage lien of Mary E. Headden, to secure the payment of $500 to her as a life annuity, but the said mortgage lien was made subordinate to a lien upon 38 and 40 of the premises mentioned, 13.9 feet east of Madison Avenue, 36.3 by 100.5 by 50 by 20.8½ by 79.8½, which lien was created to secure the payment of a life annuity of $250 to Martha Ann Devoe. The premises were also sold subject to an encroachment to the extent of about 2 inches by an adjoining wall running along the easterly line of the property for about 25 feet.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, at auction, to Arthur A. Stilwell, at $30,000, the five-story brick tenement house 263 East Tenth Street, north side, 319 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 94.8.

The following sale at auction is set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Ezra F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee: 436 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 218.9 feet west of Avenue A, or Pleasant Avenue, 18.9 by 100, two-story frame building; due on judgment, $3,351.28.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Fifty-fifth Street, 325 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, by Mary G. Quimby of 29 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 308 East, for a five-story brick flat, by Michael Goetz of 2,356 Second Avenue, owner; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Second Street, northeast corner of Western Boulevard, for three five-story brick flats, by Joseph Rosenberg and David Feinberg of 1,053 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, owners; cost, $140,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, and Third Avenue, northeast corner, by the City of New-York, for a five-story brick schoolhouse; cost, $200,000.

Ninety-sixth Street and North River, north corner, for a one-story frame and iron shed, by Thomas E. and John D. Crimmins of 60 East Fifty-ninth Street, owners; cost, $250.

Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 394.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for five five-story brick dwellings, by James Livingston of 106 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $100,000.

Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, southwest corner, by George H. Werfelman of 317 East Seventeenth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story and basement brick store and tenement; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, southwest corner of Eighth Avenue, by Julius Schattman of 152 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store; cost $1,400.

Twenty-fourth Street, 428 West, by Angeline Sartmann of 428 West Fourth Street, owner, alterations to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,500.

Bowery, 114 and 114½, by William M. Oliffe of 6 Bowery, owner, alterations to a two-story and attic frame hotel; cost, $200.

Division Street, 218, by John H. Boschen of 101 Barclay Street, owner, alterations to a two-story and attic frame hotel; cost, 250.

Hudson Street, 372 and 374, by Corporation of Trinity Church of 187 Fulton Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick store and lofts; cost, $2,900.

Sixth Avenue, 242, by Joseph Morrette, owner, alterations to a five-story brick flat; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 17.

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 103d St, 100.11x107; Thomas Frazier and wife to A. J. H. Meyer..... $90,000

MORNINGSIDE AV, 36; Edward Jenkins and wife to Margaret Fagan..... 1

8TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 142d St, 25x100; Leopold Lowy and wife to Julius A. Mandel..... 1

10TH AV, s w corner of 103d St, 22x100x irregular; also w s of 10th Av, 22 ft s of 103d St, 50.8x100.11x45.6x100; William A. Street and wife to Charles A. Fuller.. 1

121ST ST, s s, 143 ft w of 7th Av, 15x100.11; Pauline Heinz to Joseph Heinz. 10

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 182d St, 70x28; Bernard T. Kearns and wife to Elizabeth Dunn..... 4,950

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 174th St, 25x100; John R. Vandervoort to Sophia Gompers..... 3,000

172D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Audubon Av, 25x95; also s s of 172d St, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 25x95; Charles M. Edwards and wife to Gustav Delsler..... 100

STEBBINS AV, n s, 287 ft e of Westchester Av, 100x100; Isaac Rothschild and wife to Charlotte L. Caulfield..... 1

TALLMADGE ST, n s, 129.8 ft e of Washington Av, 25.6x100; Caroline B. Kirk to Ellen M. Chambers..... 1

LOTS 132 and 133, map of Underclift Terrace, Morris Heights; Ephraim B. Levy to Caroline B. Kirk..... 2,880

LOT 80 and n part of Lot 79, map of Anthony estate; Edward A. Caswell to Eliza Wilson..... 1,300

CROSBY ST, e s, 101.6 ft s of Bleecker St, 92.8x55.7x irr; Elizabeth McCormack to George Lloyd..... 39,950

MULBERRY ST, 247; Maria Lenz and another, executors, to Celestino De Marco..... 34,000

33D ST, 38 East; James A. Frame and wife to Annie E. Wheelock..... 100

52D ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5; Mary A. Henry and another to Philip Hoffmann..... 13,000

88TH ST, n s, 357 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8; Maurice Levine, referee, to Edward F. J. Gaynor..... 19,500

97TH ST, 311 East; Catherine E. Van Glahn and others to City Real Estate Company. 1

72D ST, 416 East; Mary A. Hoffman to Emanuel Glauber..... 25,875

45TH ST, 1 West; Charles E. Van Glahn and others to City Real Estate Company. 1

72D ST, 416 East; Mary A. Hoffman to Emanuel Glauber..... 1

45TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 18x100.5; John P. Haines and wife to Margaret U. Boardman..... 45,000

83D ST, 347 East; Norman F. Mayer to Karl Rapp..... 11,000

121ST ST, n s, 209 ft e of 4th Av, 17x100.11; Margaret Fagan to Mary Scully.. 1

135TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 5th Av, 19.9x99.11; James Rogers and wife to Mary Doering..... 1

102D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Emil G. Gross to Elizabeth Jost..... 1

BOREMAN PLACE, 30; w s, 67 ft s of 51st St, 33.5x25; Elizabeth Messerschmidt to Anna Borkel..... 1

51ST ST, 432 East; same to same..... 1

51ST ST, 434 East; same to same..... 1

SCAMMELL ST, 36 and 36½; Nathan Stimmel and wife to Solomon Feiner..... 22,000

98TH ST, 214 East; same to same..... 1

ESSEX ST, w s, Lot 6, 17th Ward, 20 x80.5, adjoins land of E. L. Winthrop; Max Jokinsky to Celia Jokinsky..... 1

112TH ST, n s, 263 ft e of 5th Av, 57x100.11; Simon Docter and wife to Hyman and Henry Sonn..... 100

57TH ST, 101 East; Emma L. M. Harbaugh to William J. Roome..... 100

83TH ST, 247 East; Lambert S. Quackenbush and others to Simon J. O'Neil.... 15,000

VILLA AV, e s, 391 ft n of Potter Place, 18x100; Eva Siegel to Morris Rosenwasser..... 4,500

111TH ST, s s, 220 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Morris Rosenwasser to Eva Siegel..... 8,000

147TH ST, s s, 55.6 ft w of Boulevard, 16x99.11; Gustav Deisler and wife to Anne L. Edwards..... 100

7TH AV, n s, ½ of Lot 1,000, map of the village of Wakefield; George L. Nichols, referee, to Charles H. White.. 2,500

18TH ST, s e s, 51 ft n w of 5th Av, South Mount Vernon, 254x114x254.6x 121; Harriet E. Milne to Max Rosenthal..... 1

Recorded Leases.

KING, Henry A., to David J. Power; 479 7th Av; 5 years..... $2,000

BERGMAN, Charles D., to Adam J. Dietzel; basement, 277 Church St, 7 years.480, 550

McKINLEY, Jane R., and others to Michael Kelleher; 421 St. n s corner of 10th Av; 6 years..... 2,250, 2,500

HARTMAN, Bernard, to Thomas H. Connolly; 487 Pearl St, 4 10-12 years..... 900

DEVLIN, Bridget, to Bernard Hartman; same property, 4 10-12 years..... 900

KAUGHRAN, John E., to A. Wasiak; 310 East 80th St, west store, &c., 3 years..... 588

Recorded Mortgages.

BRANDT, Frederick, and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 138th St, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years, (three mortgages)..... $54,000

BOYNTON, Clementine E., to Isaac M. Dyckman; w s of Church St, 198.6 ft n of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, 3 years..... 7,000

BRINCKMAN, Henry, and wife to Sarah E. Bruce; s s of 134th St, 279 ft w of Willow Av, 3 years..... 8,000

BLISS, Lydia H., to Harry H. Garrison; n w s of 8th Av, lots 70 and 71, map of C. C. Moore's land, lease..... 7,500

CHAMBERS, Ellen M., to J. Clarence Davies; w s of Madison Av, 52.9 ft n of Samuel St, 3 years..... 4,000

CRAFTS, William, to Margaret W. Slosson, guardian of Richard L. Slosson; w s of Ogden Av, 160.8 ft n of 168th St, 3 years..... 4,000

DE MARCO, Celestino, to Henry de F. Weekes; 247 Mulberry St, 1 year..... 5,000

DIEHL, Elizabeth, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 115 East 106th St, 5 years..... 7,000

DOCTOR, Simon, and wife to Rebecca Childs; n s of 112th St, 263 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 1,000

DAILY, George, and August Carlson to Edward and Henry Hirahl; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 146th St, 1 year.. 85,000

DUNN, Elizabeth, to Bernard T. Kearns, s e corner of Audubon Av and 182d St, 3 years..... 3,405

FLAHERTY, Cornelius, and wife to Eliza M. Dorsett, e s of Vyse Av, 250 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years..... 2,500

PAGAN, Margaret, to Edward Jenkins; 36 Morningside Av, 1 year..... 3,500

GAYNOR, Edward F., and wife to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; n s of 88th St, 357 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1½ years..... 12,000

GILLIE, James B., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of Convent Av and 145th St, 1 year..... 50,000

HOWARD, Almira A., to Caroline A. Strong; s s of Rivington St, 74.1 ft w of Mangin St, 3 years..... 4,000

HAAS, Katharina, to The German Savings Bank of New-York; w s of 9th Av, 94.1 ft s of 35th St, 1 year..... 12,000

HALL, William H., Jr., to Frederick Hack; n s of 115th St, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 20,000

HOFFMAN, Philipp to Mary A. Henry; n s of 52d St, 116.8 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 6,000

HIRT, John, and wife to Christina Hirt; s s of St. George's Crescent, Lot 662, map of G. P. & H. D. Opdyke, 2 years..... 200

HART, Robert, to John Hunt; William's Bridge Road; w s of Lot 73, partition map of Joseph Thwaite's land, 1 year.. 150

IRVING, Walter, and wife to William F. Gardiner; bulkhead extending 107 ft along w s of West St and Pier No. 8, and Riparian rights, 30-85 parts, 5 years. 8,000

JOHNSON, Emeline, and husband to James Stokes, n s of 111th St, 245 ft e of 5th Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 63,000

SAME to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; n s of 111th St, 295 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 2,500

SAME to Phebe A. Kendall; n s of 111th St, 245 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 2,500

SAME to same; n s of 111th St, 270 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 2,500

JENKINS, Edward, to the Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited;) n s of 137th St, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 6 months..... 5,580

KENNY, Catherine E., to the New-York Savings Bank; w s of 6th Av, 49.5 ft s of 24th St, 1½ years..... 42,000

KILBOURNE, Sarah T., to William H. Sage; s s of 131st St, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 500

KOHLY, Carolina E. F., and another to Otto Pressprich; e s of 5th Av, 50.4 ft s of 109th St, 1 month..... 1,250

LAHR, Henry, and Elizabeth Bill to Caroline Kirch, trustee, &c., of Michael Kirch, deceased; w s of Simpson St, 121.8 ft n of 169th St, 1 year..... 1,000

LIBMAN, Fajbush, and wife to Catharina Hagemeyer; 139 Eldridge St, 3 years.... 13,000

LAMB, Hugh, and wife to City Real Estate Company; 35 to 39 Nassau St and 56 and 58 Liberty St, 5 years.....1,500,000

SAME to New-York Realty Company and Moses Goldsmith and Solomon Plaut; same property, 5 years..... 250,000

LEAL, Jose, to Sarah M. Shotts; n s of 72d St, 273.4 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year... 6,000

MEYER, Adolph J. H., to Citizens' Savings Bank; s e corner of Boulevard and 103d St, 1 year..... 115,000

McCORMICK, Ella, to Margaret Vause; e s of Crosby St, 101.6 ft s of Bleecker St, 2 years..... 13,000

MAGEE, Carrie E., to John Bittner; 732 Broadway, lease notes..... 8,000

McENTEE, James D., and wife to Sarah J. Burly; n s of 87th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 months..... 2,300

MURPHY, James, and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 134th St, 15 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year..... 1,000

O'NEIL, Simon J., to Lambert S. and A. S. Quackenbush; 247 East 86th St, 3 years..... 9,500

PLATT, Richard G., to Allen L. Mordecai; n s of 79th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 2,000

REISENBERG, Francis S., and wife to Eugene E. Emma; Lot 136 to 141 map of Woodlawn Heights, 3 months..... 4,000

ROOT, Ivy A. and Edwin B., to Margaret W. Slosson, guardian; e s of Woody Av, 100 ft s of 164th St, 3 years..... 5,500

SCHWARTZ, Max and Ray, to United States Grand Lodge, Independent Order B'rith Abraham; s s of Houston St, 56.8 ft e of Norfolk St, secures Treasurer's bond..... 5,000

SCHLARB, Charles, to Elise Jordan; lease of 431 East 14th St, 3 years..... 4,000

SULLIVAN, Margaret, to Margaretha Becker; 1,797 Lexington Av, collateral.. 1,000

SINSHEIMER, Leopold, and wife to the Manhattan Savings Institution; 1,797 and 1,799 3d Av and 200 and 202 East 100th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 30,000

ROSENBLUM, Louis, and wife to Pauline Lipzigzer; n s of Henry St, Lot 888, map of estate of Henry Rutgers, 1 7-12 years. 2,500

SAHR, Henry, and Elizabeth Bell to East Side Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Simpson St, 121.8 ft n of 169th St, installments..... 2,500

SWANY, Arthur A., to Emanuele Burlando; s s of Shiel St, Lot 777 and part of Lot 776, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge, 2 years..... 200

SCULLY, Mary, to Lewis Goldsmith, trustee; n s of 121st St, 209 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 8,000

SAME to Edward Jenkins; same property, 1 year..... 600

SULLIVAN, Johanna, to Eliza M. Dorsett; s s of Vyse Av, 100 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years..... 3,500

STOEVER, Emma and August, to Hedwig R. Essigke; e s of Stebbins Av, 363.4 ft n of 165th St, 5 years..... 500

VER PLANCK, William G., and wife to Edward E. Black; w s of Anderson Av, proposed, 225 ft s of 164th St, 2 years..... 1,000

WILSON, Eliza, to Edward A. Caswell; e s of Kings Bridge Road, Lot 80, and north part of Lot 79, map of part of Anthony estate, 3 years..... 650

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALTMAN, Benjamin, to Mary A. Evans..... $9,700

BURLANDO, Emanuele, to Angelo Rezzano..... 200

JENKINS, Edward, to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited..... 1

PURROY, Salome, and Josephine M. and Mary P. Mitchel to Henry D. Purroy, ½ part..... 3,000

STIGELER, Emilius, to Wilhelmine C. Stigeler..... 15,000

THE ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL OF NEW-York to Elizabeth S. Clark..... 25,160

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Eastern Insurance Company of New-York..... 22,000

WALLACH, Isaac, and others, executors of Samson Wallach, to the trustees for Hirsch Wallach (two assignments)..... 2

SAME, as trustee for Hirsch Wallach, to Hirsch Wallach..... 1

WESTFALL, George F., executor of Diederich Westfall, to Emilie C. E. Eggers..

Mechanics' Liens.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100x95; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against Helena and Michael Mahler, owners; Garrett R. Hasbrouck, contractor..... $184

UNION AV, 709 and 711; Morris F. Finkelstein against Sam Finkelstein and Joseph Horowitz, owners; Harris Friedman and Louis Lipman, contractors..... 21

JAMES ST, 7; Catherine Casey against Sarah Jacobs, owner; Balthasar Diehl, contractor..... 300

70TH ST, 418 East; Joseph E. Gaffney against William Gallagher, owner and contractor..... 144

185TH ST, n s, 101 ft w of Washington Av, 50x100; Charles F. Schroeder against John Dowd, owner and contractor..... 200

ST. NICHOLAS AV AND 150TH ST, s w corner, 51.1x76.10; John N. Dyer & Son against Annie C. Doyle, owner, and Andrew Doyle, contractor..... 40

WEST END AV, 602 to 612; M. L. Lown against John Sakariasen and Ole Larsen, owners and contractors..... 500

Lis Pendens.

WEST END AV, w s, 21 ft s of 99th St, 17.10x80; John S. Wilson against John Dunn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

RENWICK ST, 18; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York against Edgar W. Youmans and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

NORFOLK ST, 141; Morris Berger against